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# THE TIMES

A man of property  
by Margaret  
Drabble, page 5

## Workers at Leyland plant lodge claim for 47% rise

47 per cent pay claim was lodged yesterday for 20,000 workers at Leyland's Longbridge, Birmingham. The claim, which would add 1 to the present £65 a week, is in three parts covering a basic rise, an

increase for accepting changes in work methods, and extra for merging negotiating bodies. In return, the workers are offering to cooperate with the management's plans to double productivity.

## Productivity deal offered

Clifford Webb, the biggest challenge yet to government's 10 per cent guideline came yesterday when 20,000 Leyland workers at Longbridge lodged a claim for a 47 per cent increase from November

return for the £31 a week they are promising to come to double productivity, giving it into line with the European competition. The union's details at a conference yesterday Mr. Robinson, joint shop stewards convenor, said: "If we are called upon to work at same level as Continentals should get the same rates as them." A basic claim is for a 20 per cent increase which would take the present £55 a week to £66. They are also demanding a 25 per cent increase for working in extra two months' pay for amalgamating the separate negotiating for production workers and military workers. The total claim amounts to a 47 per cent increase which would take the present £65 a week to £95.50. They are also asking for a 10 per cent increase in benefits on a pay which includes longer hours, better pensions and pay for lay-offs.

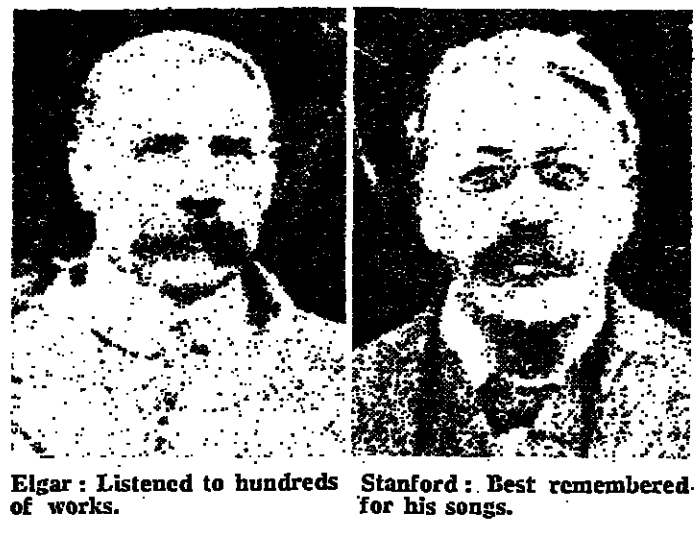
The shop stewards seem to concede that the basic 20 per cent claim is the Government's 10 per cent guideline. The Government will probably be the limit for a state-controlled company like Leyland. They have told management that if they cannot reach agreement on this aspect they will be prepared to settle for an index-linked increase which would give them £1 for every additional 1 per cent rise in the retail price index.

However, they hope that Leyland will be able to make a strong case to the Government for a further substantial increase in return for the productivity concessions. Mr. Robinson said Leyland was discussing "revolutionary" changes in working methods with the intention of raising output per man from the present 100 cars a year to 150 by the 1980s when the new Mini will be the only model produced at Longbridge. "We are not opposed to the new methods already under discussion in the participation machinery, but we expect a substantial 'buy out' by the company to obtain our co-operation. They are asking for a 10 per cent increase in benefits on a pay which includes longer hours, better pensions and pay for lay-offs."

## Comparisons show that much-admired theme may not be original Enigma of Elgar's debt to a fellow composer

By Marcel Berlins

The haunting principal theme of Elgar's *Enigma Variations* shows strong similarities to an obscure, almost unknown work which Elgar heard not long before composing his pieces. The conclusion seems inescapable that, at least in part, the *Enigma* theme was not Elgar's own conception. The other work is *The Requiem*, in memory of Lord Leighton, composed by Charles Villiers Stanford, an eminent Victorian and Edwardian era, now remembered mainly for his songs, including "Drake's Drum". The *Requiem* appears to be the progenitor of the *Enigma* theme.



Elgar: Listened to hundreds of works.

Stanford: Best remembered for his songs.

deliberate, at other times the similarities are completely coincidental.

It would be possible to attribute the similarities between the *Enigma* and *Requiem* themes to coincidence were it not for the knowledge that Elgar heard the *Requiem* not long before composing the *Enigma Variations*. Stanford had composed his *Requiem* for the Birmingham Festival of 1897. In Percy Young's biography of Elgar, for the preparation of which he had access to family papers and diaries, it states that on September 15 of that year Stanford came to visit Elgar at Forth, his Malvern home, and there played to him the *Requiem*.

The next year Elgar started work on the *Enigma Variations*, which was first performed with great success, in June, 1899. It is not suggested that Elgar deliberately used Stanford's theme. It is possible that when he sat down to work out the main theme around which the variations were to be based he was quite unconscious that it

Continued on page 2, col 1

## Aristocrats put their backs into speaking

From Alan Hamilton Leeds

The science of phonetics, which can analyse, explain, describe and reproduce almost any language, dialect or other human sound, has had to admit defeat in the case of the upper-class Englishman.

Linguistic experts have concluded that the characteristic drawl of the better public schools, known to the trade as "conspicuous received pronunciation", has to be learnt at birth or soon after, and is not capable of imitation by any means known to science. Dr Arnold Spector, of the linguistics department at Sunderland Polytechnic, told the International Conference on the Teaching of English at Leeds University yesterday that, as far as he could discover, the English aristocrat employed not only their vocal chords, but the muscles of the abdomen, the back and possibly elsewhere, in the production of speech. "If you listen to boys from certain public schools, they have only to open their mouths to utter a sound of hesitation for you to pinpoint their background. Even their cries of pain are readily identifiable," he said. "But a television pundit from Birmingham or Liverpool who attempts to speak 'conspicuous RP' does not fool anyone."

Dr Spector and other linguists have, however, evolved a method of teaching English, useful in the case of Russians and other East Europeans to whom the sounds of an Oxford college common room are particularly foreign. It requires the student to take a deep breath and enunciate the sentence as he very gently and slowly expires, using the breath rather than the vocal chords. It is not, the teachers concede, perfect, and the only foreigners to whom it comes naturally are Koreans. When a foreigner is told that he sounds like a top-drawer Englishman he is flattered, but the teaching of Oxford and BBC English as the standard form is a mere fashion. Although Dr Spector admitted that one of his favourite speakers was Professor Sir Alfred Ayer, the Oxford philosopher and past master of RP, he agreed that the English of Leeds was just as aesthetically pleasing and just as efficient in conveying complex ideas and nuances. And that was more than could be said for Birmingham English, he added pointedly.

A Frenchman of Dr Spector's acquaintance became a perfect speaker of slang and idiomatic English, but had to resort to a heavy Maurice Chevalier accent to impress girls. The fashion for RP is, apparently, nothing more than an accident of history. Northumbria was once the cultural centre of England, and had it not been for the raiding Danes the upper classes might well now be spending large sums in sending their children to school to learn proper Geordie.

**Groucho ill**  
Los Angeles, Aug 19.—Groucho Marx, the comedian, who is aged 86, is in a critical condition here today with a mild form of pneumonia.

## rebomb attacks by omen with baby

IRA women smuggled fireworks into the centre of Belfast under a baby in a pram. The fireworks were started on the premises by the woman, which were mostly confined to tape cassettes. At one 180 firemen were tackling the fires in different areas. Women narrowly escaped during their attacks.

## Two shot in swoop on Soweto 'bomb' class

Johannesburg, Aug 19.—Police shot dead a black teenager and seriously wounded another person today in a raid on a Soweto school which they said gave lessons on how to make firebombs.

Some 137 pupils and teachers were detained. Police said they went to Molema's high school in the African township outside Johannesburg after receiving a tip-off that pupils were conducting lessons on making firebombs and booby traps.

When they arrived, about 100 youths began throwing stones at riot squads and police armoured vehicles. A policeman fired five shots from his revolver and Desmond Maluse, aged 18, fell dead.

The wounded person was not identified, but reporters on the black newspaper, *The World*, said a housewife had been hit in the leg by a stray bullet. Police said they found diagrams on blackboards in the classrooms showing that firebomb and booby-trap lessons were taking place.

Among the 137 arrested were 28 teachers, 10 of them women. Police have made several raids on Soweto schools this week in an effort to break a boycott by students protesting against an education system which they say is inferior to that for whites. About 350 people have been arrested.

Mr Michael Botha, the Bantu (African) Administration Minister, has given the boards of 40 schools in the township—including Molema's—until next Thursday to explain why state subsidies should not be withdrawn. The schools would effectively close all the schools.

Major-General David Kriel, South Africa's chief of riot police, said that, apart from the Molema's incident, Soweto was quiet today, but with very low attendance in the schools. However, even if they all voted against the Rhodesian Front, the party would still achieve a comfortable victory.

A total of 393 people were questioned for the poll which was commissioned by the Government-supporting Rhodesian Financial Gazette.

Salisbury, Aug 19.—Police in Salisbury and two other towns have confiscated several cars belonging to Mr Joshua Nkomo's African National Council (ANCZ), a spokesman for the group said. The vehicles were seized under provisions of the Law and Order Maintenance Act which allows property to be impounded if thought likely to be used to help terrorists.

## Earthquake in Indonesia one of worst recorded

Bali, Indonesia, Aug 19.—An earthquake described as one of the strongest ever recorded shook a remote Indonesian island chain east of here today, toppling buildings and destroying fishing boats with a huge tidal wave. But there was no immediate word of deaths or injuries.

The earthquake sent shock waves over a vast area, forcing office workers to evacuate several buildings, 2,000 miles away in Perth, Western Australia, and sending crowds into the streets of Ujung Pandang, the capital of South Sulawesi, 300 miles to the north of here. Scientists in Vienna measured the shock at an enormous 8.9 points on the Richter scale. (The non-recorded earthquake which devastated Lisbon in 1755 would have registered at 9 points, the experts say.)

Worst hit appeared to be the mountainous island of Sumba, part of the Nusantara island chain stretching from Java to Timor, where local officials reported that several buildings collapsed in the main town of Wyalgamb.

In Lombok, 30 miles from Bali, a large building, including a government office and a market hall collapsed, according to Bali police. In Bali itself, a favourite tourist spot, the earthquake was clearly felt, causing frightened holidaymakers to run from the water.

Sumba, known chiefly for its valuable sandalwood during Dutch colonial rule, is relatively lightly populated. Port Hedland, on the north coast of Western Australia, parked cars bounced up and down, buildings rattled and electricity was temporarily cut. In Perth, many workers said they felt seasick as their buildings swayed and the skyline of the city appeared to be moving. The tremor lasted for about five minutes.

Reuters, Agence France-Presse.

## Labour and Tories pleased with Birmingham by-election result

By David Wood Political Editor

Both the main parties but none of the other eight candidates found reason for rejoicing in the result of the Birmingham, Ladywood, by-election, announced early yesterday.

Labour held the seat fairly comfortably, with 6,227 votes, though that was more than 6,000 votes fewer than at the general election of October, 1974. Conservatives captured a two-party swing of 9 per cent, which fell below recent by-election achievements but would still give Mrs Thatcher a majority of 90 to 10 seats in the Commons on a national projection. The Tory candidate had 4,402 votes.

None of the other eight candidates managed a four-figure poll and three were in two figures. The most shattering blow was felt by the Liberals,

who won the seat on different parliamentary boundaries at a by-election in 1969. Their candidate was obliterated and driven into fourth place by the National Front's standard bearer.

Labour victory converted into political sense a by-election that several factors promised to make freakish. Not only is Ladywood a wildly untypical constituency, with more than a third of the voters on the register coloured immigrants in an area that looks like a bombed site; there had also been outbursts of violence against the police by extreme left-wingers and troublemakers, and three party headquarters had windows broken.

The Labour campaign suffered the resignation of its agent, Mr Peter Marriner, after he was accused of once having had extreme right-wing associations, and the local Liberal Party had been split over the choice of its candidate.

In fact, Ladywood is so solidly working-class that it was hard to produce a traditional Conservative voter dwelling within its frontiers, and in normal times it would be conceivable that it would cease to be one of the safest of Labour seats. Labour therefore has the satisfaction of containing its losses, which were mainly explained by a low turnout of 43 per cent, and the Conservatives, who started with next to no organisation in the constituency could rejoice in what would usually be reckoned a high two-party swing.

The Liberal collapse will take some explaining away by Mr Steel and those Liberals who have supported him in entering a parliamentary pact with the Prime Minister to keep the Government in office. More will be heard about that at the Liberal conference in Brighton in the last week of next month.

Continued on page 2, col 4

## pe Town-style power sharing

Sharing with the Indian coloured communities, but with the majority blacks, is used in constitutional reform which the leaders of Africa's Ruling National will consider today in Town. The elevation of existing ethnic councils to parliaments will only over their own is in mind, it is under-ultimate power, how would still rest in white.

## Report ordered on arms firm

A report on Defence Ministry involvement with a British munitions company which until its closure last month was financed by the Moscow Narodny Bank has been called for by Mr Gilbert, Minister of State for Defence.

## China silent on party congress

The eleventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party is reported to have completed its work but there has been no official confirmation from Peking. According to Chinese sources, Mr Hua Guofeng was re-elected party Chairman. Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, is to visit Peking next week.

## Glamorgan reach Gillette final

Glamorgan reached the Gillette Cup final for the first time with a victory over Leicestershire by five wickets at Swansea yesterday. Their winning total was 243 over shortly after tea with 23 overs to spare.

## Fewer police: Police strength decline in 1976

Police strength declined by 389 in the first six months of this year, the Police Federation says. Disabled Local Committees are proposed to study improvements in access for the disabled to public buildings, shops and offices.

## Paris: M de Guiringaud, Foreign Minister, storms home to France after 'affront to dignity' in Dar es Salaam

Paris, Aug 19.—Foreign Minister, storms home to France after "affront to dignity" in Dar es Salaam.

## Mr Agee links Britain to his latest expulsion

From Michael Horansby Salisbury, Aug 19.—Mr Philip Agee, the former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), who was deported from Britain last June as an alleged security risk, said here today he believed his expulsion yesterday from France was intended to impede his work on an index of organisations and people associated with the CIA. Mr Agee, who resigned from the agency in 1969 after 12 years' service, arrived in Brussels last night after being held for 22 hours by French police in Boulogne where he had gone to meet his wife, Angela. He intends to move in the next few days to Holland, where he has been granted a temporary residence permit. Belgian Ministry of Justice officials, who at first affected

## Sweeping Smith victory forecast by sample poll

From Michael Knipe Salisbury, Aug 19.—The ruling Rhodesian Front is likely to achieve a sweeping victory over its right and left-wing opponents in the election on August 31, according to the results of an opinion poll published here today.

Fifty-six per cent of the people questioned said they would vote for Rhodesian Front candidates while only 2.8 per cent said they would vote for candidates of the right-wing Rhodesian Action Party and 0.9 per cent for candidates of the moderate National Unity Front.

A large number, 24 per cent, were undecided and 13 per cent refused to divulge their plans. However, even if they all voted against the Rhodesian Front, the party would still achieve a comfortable victory.

At a press conference in the office of *Hebdo 77*, a small Belgian left-wing weekly journal, Mr Agee said French police had refused to give any reason for his detention or to allow him to use a telephone or to speak to his lawyer. Commenting on yesterday's statement by the French Ministry of the Interior, which spoke of a threat to France's relations with "certain friendly nations", Mr Agee said he believed the reference was mainly to Britain and America.

Mr Agee said there appeared to have been cooperation between the French and British authorities, adding that the

## Border vigil in £2m gems theft

Cape Town, Aug 19.—All South African airports and border posts were watching today for three men who stole uncut diamonds worth about £2m early yesterday.

The three masked men were seen in the face of Mr Bernard Rudnicki, the diamond merchant from whom they stole the gems, before making their getaway. Mr Rudnicki had received a telephone call at home at about 5.40 am yesterday threatening his family, and in this way was enticed to his factory.

General Kruger said Mr Rudnicki's glasses had probably saved his sight from the sulphuric acid thrown by the gang—Reuters.

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## if a Scotsman swallows his pride...



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HOME NEWS

# IRA women hide pile of firebombs under baby in pram

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

Two Provisional IRA women who smuggled an arsenal of incendiary bombs into the centre of Belfast concealed under a baby in a pram were being sought by the security forces last night.

By yesterday evening the police had traced 27 malicious fires over a 24-hour period. Most of them were caused by incendiary bombs concealed in cases that were planted by the women on Thursday.

Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by the Provisional IRA. It was the organization's first concerted offensive since its failure to disrupt the Queen's silver jubilee visit to Northern Ireland.

Many of the bombs were dealt with before they caused serious damage, but fires were started in shops and offices used by the Belfast education authority. Boarded up one point yesterday morning 180 firemen were fighting fires in different parts of the city.

Because of the attacks Belfast

fast shopkeepers have been told to remove displays that could be used to conceal the devices and to lock internal doors on their premises.

Detectives have discovered that the women were nearly caught by an angry crowd on Thursday afternoon after abandoning their pram and running away with the baby.

People stopped the women near the Europa hotel, thinking that they were involved in a baby-snatching. But they convinced the crowd that their pram had broken and escaped into a sidestreets before two more incendiary bombs were found hidden under the blankets.

Despite the inability of the Provisional IRA to carry out its exaggerated threats against the royal visit, subsequent republican propaganda has glossed over the failure. The latest edition of *An Phoblacht*, the movement's newspaper, describes the relatively low number of violent incidents during the visit as "a story of revolutionary triumph and imperial disgrace".

# MP calls for prostitution to be made legal

From Our Correspondent Southampton

Mr Richard Mitchell, MP for Southampton, is to press for legalized prostitution in Britain, with brothels run under strict medical supervision.

His proposal was discussed at a meeting with residents of Southampton's red light district in the Derby Road area. Mr Bryan Gould, MP for Southampton, Test, was also present.

It was said that the number of women plying their trade by sitting in ground floor rooms lit by red lamps was increasing.

The number had diminished previously because of a successful police prosecution.

Mr Mitchell plans to discuss legalized prostitution with the Home Secretary, and says he is prepared to form a pressure group of MPs with vice difficulties in their constituencies to press for the necessary legislation. He said he would try to enlist support from MPs from areas like Leicester and Birmingham.

"I am not personally in favour of this, but I do not see that there is any alternative but to have a system like the one they use in Germany," he said.

# Mixing a soup to suit all tastes

By Hugh Clayton

Manufacturers of packet soups have found that traditional preferences are coming back into popularity, after being dominated for a generation by "convenience" groceries. Knorr, one of the largest soup makers in Britain, has abandoned its national marketing strategy after a year of research. It found that soup, for example, sold badly in Wales, and many Scottish shoppers used packet soups as a base and could not be persuaded to use them on their own.

Soup is one of the foods which have most successfully challenged home-made products. Although four out of every five helpings of soup served in Britain come from a tin or a packet, however, regional preferences have survived.

Soup researchers believe that more than two of every five soup helpings are served as snacks, rather than the first course of a meal. So families have paid more attention to the texture and flavour of processed soup and have come to expect more from it.

The formal family meal eating habits is breaking down," Mr Paul Slaymaker, marketing manager for Knorr, said yesterday. "The trend is very much to use thicker soups as a substitute lunch."

The company, part of the North American Corn Products maize-refining and grocery combine, has therefore switched from 11 varieties of packet soup sold throughout the country, to 16 varieties.

Knorr has found that Scottish families eat more soup than others and make much more of themselves. The company has tried to meet their preferences with a highland lentil soup.

The North of England, where Knorr soup is expected to be thinner and less meaty than in the South, will have a north country mushroom soup. The South and Wales will have sold nationally until yesterday, but will gain a thick vegetable and lamb soup.



Mr John Sever, who held Birmingham, Ladywood, for Labour, in triumphant mood outside campaign headquarters

# Result of poll pleases both main parties

Continued from page 1

Mr John Pardo, the Liberal economic spokesman and Mr Steele's rival for the party leadership, did not hesitate to say yesterday that the result was disastrous for the Liberal Party. Mr Steele kept his own counsel when he arrived at his room in the Commons.

Mr John Sever, the victorious Labour candidate, said that he had won because the Labour Party was relevant to the people of Ladywood, and Mr Callaghan's Government was working.

Mr Brian Walden, whose resignation from the Conservative Party caused the television pundit, viewed events with a new neutrality. He said that the result did not surprise him. Ladywood was most unpromising territory for the Conservative Party and a Conservative victory there would be "equivalent to the Labour Party winning Bournemouth".

He noted that the National Front had done less well than in the Stedford by-election and thought that was "encouraging to decent people". And the Liberals? "There is not much point in voting Liberal at the moment in a city like Ladywood," Mr Walden said.

Mr Angus Mande, deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, said that before the by-election Ladywood was ranked as the forty-sixth safest Labour seat. For Conservatives to have cut Labour's majority by 5,000

votes "is a substantial achievement and underlines once again the electorate's lack of confidence in the Government".

The Liberals, he said, had added one more lost deposit to the 11 they had forfeited in the past 15 by-elections, which did not suggest electoral support for the Lib-Lab pact.

The by-election result was as follows:

J. Sever (Lab)	8,227
Q. Davies (C)	4,402
A. Reed-Herbert (Nat Front)	888
K. G. Hardeman (L)	763
R. Ahsan (Soc Unity)	534
J. Hunt (Ind)	336
K. Gordon (Socialist Workers)	152
G. Matthews (Ind)	71
F. Courtney (Reform Party)	63
W. G. Boaks (Air Road, Public Safety, White Res)	46
Lab majority	3,825

Figures in the October, 1974, general election were:

A. B. Walden, Lab	14,818
R. Lawn, C	5,079
K. G. Hardeman, L	3,086
Lab majority	9,739

BIRMINGHAM LADYWOOD			
	1977	1974	Change
Lab	8,227	8,456	-229
L	763	763	0
Nat Front	888	1,345	-457
C	4,402	5,079	-677
Ind	336	336	0
Soc Workers	152	152	0
Reform Party	63	63	0
Soc Unity	534	534	0
Public Safety	46	46	0
Safety, etc	0.3%	0.3%	0

All candidates except Labour and Cons. lost their deposits.

Leading article, page 13

# Front candidate complains to police after attack

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

Mr Anthony Reed-Herbert, the National Front candidate who was punched in the face by a left-wing opponent at the declaration of the Birmingham, Ladywood, by-election poll early yesterday, said later in the day that he had laid a complaint with the police and expected there would be a prosecution.

Mr Reed-Herbert, aged 29, a solicitor in practice at Corby, Northamptonshire, came third in the poll but lost his deposit, as did Mr Raghib Ahsan, his attacker, who came fifth.

After the incident in Birmingham Council House, Mr Ahsan, the Socialist Unity candidate, was ejected from the building by the police who were three at the time. Mr Reed-Herbert said later of the punching of Mr Reed-Herbert, "I did

it and I am proud that I did it. I would do it again if I saw him."

The frame of Mr Reed-Herbert's spectacles was broken during the incident and his nose was slightly cut.

"I have spoken to a police superintendent and made a statement laying a complaint," he said. "I have asked the police to take action and the charge will probably be assault occasioning actual bodily harm."

If there is a prosecution the case could be handled summarily by magistrates or in the Crown Court if the defendant elects to go for trial.

One man was charged with obstructing the police at the declaration and bailed yesterday. The police said. Three others were released from custody pending a decision about possible prosecutions.

# Cuts made in National play about Tyndale

By Kenneth Gosling Arts Reporter

The National Theatre has agreed to make cuts in a play about the William Tyndale Junior School, Islington, London, after complaints by Mrs Dolly Walker, a former teacher at the school, about the way she is depicted in it.

The play, *Sir is Warming*, by Shane Connaughton, is due to open at the Cottesloe Theatre on Thursday.

It depicts discussions at the theatre's education committee issued last night which said: "Legal representatives of Mrs Walker [who now teaches at a preparatory school in Dulwich] have pointed out to Shane Connaughton and Christopher Morahan (associate director of the National Theatre) that certain passages of *Sir is Warming* could be considered defamatory and as a result certain changes have been made."

A theatre official could not say how many cuts had been made in the 300-page script.

The play last night, which was involved in the Tyndale School dispute, including Mr Terry Ellis, the school's dismissed headmaster, have also seen it and discussed it with the author.

'Staff hostility' criticised: In a report on the unofficial strike by backstage staff which halted performances at the National Theatre in May, Mr John Wilson, general secretary of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees.

The two sides agreed to issue a further formal warning about his conduct to Mr Ralph Cooper, the plumber whose dismissal led to the dispute. He is to be dismissed but the warning will remain on his record for 12 months.

The union and its executive are to take whatever steps are appropriate to resolve the difficulties created by the hostility of union members towards officials, and to secure the future cooperation of all union members in observing procedures for handling disputes.

Discussions will also take place between the union and the management to review those procedures and the procedures for handling disciplinary matters.

Damage was caused to 260 items of clothing belonging to the police, including helmets, tunics, shoes, shirts, spectacles, radios and truncheons. Seven police coaches were damaged. Most of these had their windows smashed. One coach was badly dented and held by a demonstrator wielding an axe. And Zeno, one of the police horses, is still recovering after receiving an injury to its hindquarters from a dart.

These facts and figures are in a report sent by Scotland Yard to Mr Rees, the Home Secretary.

The number of people arrested during the demonstration who came from the Lewisham area was 47 with 104 from other parts of the London area. 50 others came from places as far away as Bristol, Oxford, Wales, Wiltshire and Sheffield.

Mr Home Affairs Correspondent

# Reduction in strength adds to the growing frustration of police

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

Police Federation officials disclosed yesterday that the strength of the police service had declined by 388 in the first six months of this year.

The figure will be given to the federation's joint central committee at a meeting next month as part of the evidence of growing frustration among policemen.

"Every major force in the country is now undermanned and overworked," Mr James Jardine, the federation's chairman said at a press conference in London yesterday. "We need an end to the restriction on police recruiting, and the removal of limits placed on cadets and civilian aides."

It is against that background that federation leaders are viewing the seriousness of the police violence during the past week and the prospect of further demands on the police being made by football hooligans. They are bracing themselves for the season which starts today.

The police are increasingly isolated, with what they regard as inaction by politicians over "thuggery" at matches and demonstrations and a refusal to take their concern seriously.

We cannot accept a situation in which more than a hundred police officers have been injured since last Saturday," Mr Jardine said. "And who knows how many more will get hurt with the start of the football season and the threats from left and right extremists."

The federation says it police service needs an additional 30,000 men immediately, with a 190 per cent increase in the number of officers in Scotland and Wales in 1977. In that time strength has increased 80,000 to 125,000.

Mr Jardine said: "Our future relations with the Government are exp being treated with no less care and consideration than the trade and the Confederation of Industry."

"Our members are tired of having new obligations and new hazards, imposed without their representative body being consulted. But there is no one else to turn to. Our future relations with the Government are exp being treated with no less care and consideration than the trade and the Confederation of Industry."

On pay Mr Jardine said is a measure of the frustration felt throughout the service. Our national conference overwhelmingly for the strike. Few of us want that, but the no one else to turn to. Our future relations with the Government are exp being treated with no less care and consideration than the trade and the Confederation of Industry."

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# Elgar theme may not be original

Continued from page 1

bore such marked similarity to the 'Benedictus'. He may, indeed, have forgotten Stanford's work; it was, after all, only one of perhaps hundreds of works he listened to during that period.

Elgar's own version of how the theme was conceived is simple: "One evening after a long and tiresome day's teaching, aided by a cigar, I musically played on the piano the theme as it now stands." He then developed variations based on the personal characteristics of some of his friends and colleagues.

There are no indications that Stanford was aware of Elgar's debt to him or that, if he was, he was misled. He was completing

mentary about the Enigma Variations, on occasion conducting the work himself. In 1901 he wrote to Elgar that the success of the work "will bear fruit probably beyond the borders of England generally".

The two men quarrelled subsequently for reasons which are still not entirely clear but which, given Stanford's praise of the Enigma Variations, and the time elapsing between their first performance and the cooling of relations, seem unconnected with that work.

There is no record of the Requiem having been performed in public after its first performance in 1897, and it is not surprising that the obscure

work's similarity with the Enigma Variations has not been noticed before. Nor, of course, is there any recording of it.

There still remains one enigma. Apart from the main theme around which his composition was based, Elgar was fond of telling his friends that there existed a subsidiary, hidden theme which was a well-known tune.

He never disclosed the secret, and Elgar scholars have been mystified to this day. Suggestions have included "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen", but some experts now believe that there is no such second theme, and that Elgar's insistence on it was a mischievous joke.

# More flights cancelled or delayed at Heathrow

By Tim Jones Labour Reporter

Passengers at Heathrow, Gatwick and other airports endured more boredom and inconvenience yesterday as the computer ban by air traffic control assistants continued to cause delays and cancellations to flights.

By early evening 31 short haul and four intercontinental flights had been cancelled at London's Heathrow airport, where the ban on night flying has been lifted in an effort to clear the backlog.

The Department of Trade said: "The Government appreciates the additional disturbance this will bring to people living in the vicinity of the airport. The restrictions will be reimposed as soon as circumstances permit."

a number of flights to Europe are included."

In fact, the situation could deteriorate drastically next week if the assistants, who are members of the Civil and Public Services



## HOME NEWS

## Report to be made on arms firm's Soviet link

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Mr. Gilbert, Minister of State for Defence, has called for a report on ministry involvement in the firm's activities. The firm, which has been in the business of supplying arms to the Soviet Union, has been accused of supplying arms to the Soviet Union.

The ministry said last night that the evidence at present is not sufficient to justify a full-scale investigation. It added that the firm's activities are being monitored and that the ministry is taking steps to ensure that the firm is not supplying arms to the Soviet Union.

Roger Felber, former managing director of the firm, is being investigated by the ministry. The firm, which was founded in 1945, has been accused of supplying arms to the Soviet Union. The ministry is taking steps to ensure that the firm is not supplying arms to the Soviet Union.

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## Mr Shore set on early transfer of local government powers

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

While the Labour Party develops its long-term strategy for local government reform, published this week in the form of a consultative document, there is an increasing likelihood of important changes soon.

Ever since Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, "thought bloud" about the subject to the party's local government conference in January, he has been steadily pursuing his intention to alter the structure and certain functions of the counties and districts where he sees the need.

If his plans come to fruition, legislation would be necessary to bring about the changes. With the present session, that might be difficult, but Mr. Shore is considering putting his ideas into action.

The Association of District Councils, whose memorandum on devolution and change has impressed him, have asked to meet Mr. Shore in the next few weeks. Mr. Shore has written to the Association of County Councils, Metropolitan Association of Councils, and the Association of Urban District Councils.

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The main intention is to give back to the biggest non-metropolitan districts such as Bristol, Southampton, Nottingham and Hull the multifunctional role they had as county boroughs before reorganisation. That would mean taking away education and social services from the county councils and giving them to the district councils.

The Labour Party's consultative document also argued for the immediate transfer of education, social services and some other county functions to the "bi-geo" non-metropolitan districts.

Naturally the ACC argues vehemently against any such change, claiming that it would cause administrative chaos, and that the new system is working well after three years. Although in the main the metropolitan authorities would not be affected by the proposed changes, the ACC view at present is against any transfer of functions.

The biggest districts, which stand to regain their former powers, have kept in touch as a group, and they too will be seeing Mr. Shore as the momentum for what he describes as "organised chaos".

Even if Mr. Shore manages to push his proposals into the legislative timetable they will then face concerted opposition from the Conservatives.

The present reorganised local government was the work of a Conservative government, and more particularly of Mr. Peter Walker, then Secretary of State for the Environment.

The Tories are opposed to change, not least because it would reduce the power of their local councils, but increase that of the cities, which are more likely to be under Labour control.

Commenting on Mr. Shore's ideas, both Mr. Heseltine and Mr. Keith Speed, Conservative spokesman on the environment and local government, have pledged their opposition, not least because they see them as a step towards the abolition of county councils.

The 1974 reorganisation reduced the 1,300 varied local authorities to two tiers of 53 counties and 369 districts in England and Wales. Duplication is acknowledged in certain areas, including planning and roads, and the division of functions has led to frequent complaints that the new system does not work.

Most people in local government believed the new form would settle down after a few years, and in many ways it has. The fact that there is still considerable dissatisfaction is a surprise, and Mr. Shore intends to go ahead with immediate reform if he can show that in many other ways it has not.

Mr. Shore's predecessor, Commander Daphne Skillern, aged 48, has been appointed to take charge of the obscure publications squad at Scotland Yard, in charge of manpower research and personnel.

Miss Skillern, who was promoted commander in 1974, has received two commendations from judges in the course of a brilliant career in the CID.

Her appointment is regarded by senior officers as a normal transfer. It was pointed out that the Metropolitan Police have operated a system of sex equality on promotions for several years, and that officers with adequate qualifications had been interchanged previously with male officers.

Miss Skillern said last night: "I do not think that I am really shocked. I must say, however, that in my experience as a CID officer, both as a sergeant and as a constable in the West End of London, I have seen most of what is now considered to be hard porn. To say that I am not shocked does not mean that I am not frequently disgusted by some of the things I see."

"I must stress that I am not a prude. I would not like to go back to Victorian prudery and ridiculousness, but it is perhaps time that we stood back and had a look at some of the things that are on sale in the streets of London, which are often quite objectionable."

Some of the worst offenders are bodies concerned with the disabled themselves. The King's Fund Centre, London, which houses the Centre for the Environment of the Handicapped, allows only four wheelchairs in the building at a time, making it impossible for the disabled to hold meetings there.

The committee is hoping that its efforts will culminate in a week of public discussion and information about improving access for the disabled next summer. Meanwhile it is encouraging as many bodies as possible to make a special effort in jubilee year to improve their facilities for the handicapped.

As Mr. Large says, the kind of environment that suits the disabled with large access, automatic opening doors and plenty of room to move around inside also happens to suit the able-bodied and generally means better business all round.

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Commander Skillern: Highly regarded administrator.

## Woman head of obscene books squad

By Clive Borrell

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As Mr. Large says, the kind of environment that suits the disabled with large access, automatic opening doors and plenty of room to move around inside also happens to suit the able-bodied and generally means better business all round.

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## WEST EUROPE

## M de Guiringaud flies home after Tanzania affront to 'dignity'

From Ian Murray, Paris, Aug 19

In a mood of injured innocence, M. Louis de Guiringaud, the French Foreign Minister, came streaming home from Dar es Salaam today, after an anti-French demonstration during his arrival at the airport yesterday by about 100 Tanzanian students.

France had sought with this visit to East Africa to launch a new initiative in the continent now that it has shed its last possession there with the independence of Djibouti in June. The trip was organized to take M. de Guiringaud through former British colonies in East Africa to spread the French belief in an "Africa for the Africans" with protection being offered only on request.

These ideals foundered on the economic fact of France's trade with South Africa. France is the sixth largest supplier of goods to South Africa and its tenth largest customer. Although the sale of goods has been cut in recent years and now only represents 3.5 per cent of the market (compared with 21.3 per cent by the United States and 18.6 by Britain), France has developed a reputation for selling arms to Pretoria.

Earlier this month it was agreed that there would be no more such sales, but to honour outstanding contracts to finish warships, but South Africa is by now well equipped with French arms.

Further reasons for unpopularity are the agreements made to build nuclear power stations and to buy South African uranium over 10 years. With South Africa having the capacity to produce its own atom bomb, France is felt to bear some of the responsibility.

The visit to Tanzania was always seen as the most difficult part of the trip, but M. de Guiringaud was particularly anxious to strike up a good relationship with President Nyerere, who is regarded as the most influential figure in East African politics.

He cannot be pleased by the Tanzanian Government's refusal to disassociate itself from the actions of the students. He appears to have been unimpressed on being told that similar welcomes had been given to Dr. Kissinger and Lord Home of the Herts in Dar es Salaam.

When told this, he replied: "And then?" To find to his surprise that nothing had happened. He was asking for a statement from the Tanzanian Government, he explained, because "it is a question of dignity."

Mr. Lionel Jospin, national secretary of the Socialist Party, said the incident was a "sub" to France, but his party considered to be in part the result of French policy in Africa.

Khartoum, Aug 19.—Speaking to journalists on the aircraft bringing him back to Paris, M. de Guiringaud said his curtailed tour should not be seen solely in terms of his diplomatic row with Tanzania. His preceding visits to Kenya, Zambia and Mozambique were "interesting enough to justify the whole trip".

He said the Dar es Salaam incident had been a "question of protocol which should have been settled at the protocol level". — Agence France-Press.

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## Policeman may be held by Spanish terrorists

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Aug 19

Police in Barcelona admitted today that a member of the security police is missing and may be a prisoner of terrorists. The officer, Senior Jose Lopez Carballeira, disappeared eight days ago while on his way to work.

An anonymous telephone caller told the Barcelona daily newspaper *Mundo Diario* last Wednesday that Grupo (First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group) had kidnapped a policeman whom the caller identified only as "Lopez". Authorities at first dismissed the information, and not until today was the officer's absence acknowledged.

*Mundo Diario* today quoted an unidentified policeman as saying that Senior Lopez's identification card and other personal documents had been dropped into a letter box not far from police headquarters in Barcelona.

The newspaper quoted the same source as saying that Senior Lopez had been nominated for decoration for his part in the arrest of suspected members of either Grupo or Frap (Patriotic Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Front).

Meanwhile vigilance has been increased round King Juan Carlos after Wednesday's attempted bomb attack. Yesterday frogmen checked the hull and birth of the royal yacht *Fortuna* for bombs.

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## The Greek tanker Apollonian Wave, which ran aground nine months ago, provides an unusual backdrop for bathers on the beach at Mimizan in south-west France.

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Aug 19

M. Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, has renewed his challenge to M. Barre, the Prime Minister, to hold a face-to-face television debate. He does so having noted "with incredulity" the comments of the Prime Minister about the dangers to freedom of the press from communist-led trade unions.

Confederations du Travail (CGT), in the print industry.

M. Barre and M. Marchais crossed swords yesterday in statements on the ending of the two and a half year-old dispute over the daily newspaper *Parisien Libere*. The Communist leader issued a statement congratulating the workers.

"Your success confirms that it is possible, by united, well-organized efforts, to make the employer and the Government pull back to obtain appreciable results immediately useful to democratic change."

The statement spoke of the solidarity of "our people" which was necessary to defend the rights of workers and of democracy "notably the freedom of the press".

M. Barre replied that the statement showed that the Communist Party had an organization "implanted" in a number of publications and left no doubt that this constituted a grave danger to the freedom of the press in France.

The Prime Minister recalled the recent attempt by the CGT to take over a television news studio, and said that the Government intended to watch over and make respected the pluralism of forms of expression in France. That was why, he said, he had not allowed *Le Parisien Libere* agreement to be signed until the parties involved had agreed to respect the fundamental principles of liberty of employment and plurality of union organization.

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## Dealer pays 12p for wreck of oil tanker

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## Communist leader renews challenge to M Barre

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## OVERSEAS

# Proposal for ethnic parliaments in South Africa would still leave power in white hands

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg, Aug. 19

The caucus of South Africa's ruling National Party begins crucial talks in Cape Town tomorrow which could lead to the dismantling of the country's present "Westminster" system of government and a measure of power sharing with the Indian and Coloured communities, but not with the majority blacks.

Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, flew to Cape Town from Pretoria today after talks with the Indian and Coloured leaders to brief them about the planned constitutional changes.

Details have not been given but Mr Vorster, leader of the Coloured Labour Party and an implacable foe of the Government, said afterwards: "We have always asked for this type of consultation."

It is believed the proposals include elevating the existing Coloured and Indian representative councils to full parliaments with powers equal to the white parliament and giving them full autonomy over their own affairs.

The majority parties in the ethnic parliaments will elect members to a president's council of 60 to 100 representatives which will elect a president for a three-year term. The council will be elected on a proportionate basis in the ratio of four whites to two Coloureds and one Indian—which will mean

that ultimate power would still rest in white hands.

The proposals have first of all to be ratified by the National Party caucus and then by its four provincial congresses before being submitted to Parliament for the enactment of any constitutional changes.

There is bound to be strong opposition at the outset from the far right-wing elements of the National Party, which are not insignificant. However, Mr Vorster, the Cape Nationalist leader and Minister of Defence who heads a Cabinet committee formed to advise on changes in the Westminster system, has called for a "unique solution to South Africa's unique problem". Mr Vorster is far from being a radical even in National Party terms.

He said the Westminster model of government had never worked in Africa and was starting to fail in Britain as Scotland and Wales sought independence.

Mr Vorster, it is believed, has offered to serve as the first executive president with full executive powers, as in France. As president he would appoint a prime minister who could form his own multiracial Cabinet which would deal with matters of common concern but not those specifically of interest to the separate parliaments.

In the Pretoria talks, great emphasis is understood to have been placed by the Government on greater powers being given to the Coloured and Indian representative councils. This is regarded as the basis of the new deal.

However, the exclusion of blacks from the discussions has been strongly criticized by Mr Ntsho Motlana, leader of the South African Communist Party, who said the plan for urban black development has been ignored by the authorities.

Misconduct of troops.—General Magnus Malar, the chief of the South African Defence Force, today pledged full cooperation in an investigation into claims of misconduct by troops on the South-West African border with Angola. But he made it clear he believes the charges are part of a propaganda campaign against South Africa's military presence.

The Government of the Orange Free State, it was reported today, is to investigate charges of misconduct by South African troops made when delegates to the Turnhalle conference visited the village of Ounayana.

## Three given damages of \$1,000 against CIA

New York, Aug. 19.—In the first court decision arising from the Central Intelligence Agency's surveillance of domestic anti-communists, a federal judge has ordered the United States Government to pay \$1,000 (\$288) and court costs and to write an apology to each of three plaintiffs whose mail has been opened.

Judge Jack Weinstein reported in his decision in the Federal District Court in Brooklyn that at least 215,000 pieces of mail were opened during an illegal CIA project that lasted from 1953 to 1973. The American Civil Liberties Union, which represented two of the three plaintiffs, said this could mean a potential liability of at least \$215m for the Government.

However, Judge Weinstein's decision noted that many people involved would not consider that they had been harmed or would want damages.

The American Civil Liberties Union said six to 10 similar lawsuits were pending, including one in the Federal Court in Rhode Island, in which it is argued that individual officials like Mr Richard Helms, the former CIA Director, as well as the Government, should be liable.

Mr Edward Korman, the Chief Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, said that any decision on appealing against Judge Weinstein's order would be up to the Solicitor General and was still under study.

Later, a message was sent to Judge Weinstein saying that the Justice Department agreed to the court's suggestion of a letter of regret to each plaintiff.

The proposed apology says that the mail-opening programme has been ended by executive order. The CIA has no current authority to open mail; any such mail-opening now would be prosecuted, but the ultimate legality or illegality of the earlier programme remains for the courts to decide. The proposed letter also states that the Government would restore the plaintiffs' trust in the integrity of America's free institutions.

The three plaintiffs in the Brooklyn case were Mr Norman Birnbaum, Professor of Sociology at Amherst College, who had written to a Soviet professor about a forthcoming meeting on sociology of religion, Miss Mary Rule Macmillan, a placement coordinator at North-Eastern University in Boston, who had written to a Soviet adviser, and Mr Leonard Avery, a Minneapolis advertising executive who had been sent a letter by his son, an exchange student at Moscow University.

In his 57-page decision, Judge Weinstein said the CIA had put into its computers, 4,500,000 names derived from this and other sources. He said there had been a pattern of government abuse of power, and breaking this pernicious pattern and preventing its recurrence was up to Congress and the President.

But the courts should decide reparations to affected individuals. Judge Weinstein said none of the three plaintiffs had lost money, jobs or reputation. But he decided that they had suffered invasion of privacy and actual mental pain, outrage and shock.

The award of \$1,000 each had been decided in part by provisions in an Act of Congress of 1968 which created a right to civil recovery for individuals whose telephone or oral conversations were intercepted without legal sanction by wiretaps or eavesdropping. The award was based on the figure of \$100 a day or \$1,000 whichever is larger.—New York Times News Service.



Reconciliation hint: Mrs Margaret Trudeau, estranged wife of the Canadian Prime Minister, was quoted by The Vancouver Province yesterday as saying she would be meeting her husband next Sunday and they would fly to Ottawa with the children.

"We will be staying together for a while as father and mother, not husband and wife." But Mrs Trudeau, photographed on holiday in West Vancouver with two of her three sons, added that she was optimistic about a reconciliation.

Spassky victory in world chess semi-finals  
From Harry Colombeck  
Geneva, Aug. 19

By drawing the fifteenth game in the semifinal of the world chess candidates series here today Boris Spassky, the former Soviet world chess champion, won the match by 3½ to 2½ against Lajos Portisch, of Hungary.

He will be meeting Viktor Korchnoi, the exiled Russian grandmaster, in the final, later on this year.

Spassky opened the game with his favourite Ruy Lopez and Portisch tried for a counter-attack by sacrificing a pawn in the early middle-game. But Spassky easily disposed of the counter-attack, and when Portisch proposed the draw after 30 moves, he accepted since the half point was enough to win the match.

Spassky deserved to win the match, which he played in a style reminiscent of his world championship days eight years ago.

Britons named for second Spacelab flight  
Washington, Aug. 19.—Two Britons are among the 59 scientists chosen by the space agency to carry out research in the second flight of the European-built Spacelab on board the shuttle rocket in 1981.

Dr Alan Gabriel, of the Appleton Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, and Professor Peter Wilmore, University of Birmingham, are named among the 11 principal investigators for the mission.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the mission will concentrate on checking Spacelab systems and conducting studies in astronomy, astrophysics and solar physics.

The first flight of the Spacelab is scheduled for late 1980 on board the tenth or eleventh flight of the shuttle. Spacelab 2 will fly on the sixteenth mission in June, 1981 with a crew of five, one of whom may be a European.—UPI.

Tunisians receive treason sentences  
Tunis, Aug. 19.—The Tunisian state security court today ended a two-month political trial of Popular Unity Movement members by sentencing Mr Ahmed ben Salah, the group's leader, and a former finance minister, to eight years in prison in absentia for treason.

Defendants included 27 political associates of Mr ben Salah, nine of whom were acquitted.

Coup attempt in Cambodia reported foiled  
Bangkok, Aug. 19.—Cambodia's leaders have foiled a coup attempt and many of the plotters, thought to be leading military and civilian officials, lost their lives, a senior Thai general said here today.

General Kriangsak Chamanand, deputy supreme commander of the armed forces, said the coup was planned for between April 13 and April 17, the second anniversary of the Communist victory in Phnom Penh.

But the coup attempt was foiled by the Government and many people among the group, including members of their families, were killed," he said. The Cambodian Government had learnt of the plot in February, the general said. There have been unconfirmed reports here of trouble within the leadership but Cambodia's only public voice, Phnom Penh Radio, has not mentioned it.

The country has been virtually cut off from the outside world since the Communists seized power in 1975. Little is known in the West about its leaders.

## Carter tributes head off aide's resignation

From David Cross  
Washington, Aug. 19

Initial congressional and press reaction to the outcome of an investigation by federal banking officials into the past financial activities of Mr Bert Lance, the Budget Director and adviser to President Carter, has been restrained.

But outside the Administration the general view appears to be that even if Mr Lance has been cleared of legal violations, many unanswered questions remain about the wisdom of some of his past business transactions.

Clearly Mr Carter, who sprung to his Budget Director's defence after an extraordinary press conference here yesterday, hopes that his personal endorsement of Mr Lance's integrity will stymie further criticism.

Vice President Mondale has also chimed in to tell the American public in a statement that the results of the inquiry "make it clear" that Mr Lance did nothing improper or illegal.

Mr Abraham Ribicoff, the Democratic chairman of the Senate's government affairs committee, which has twice given Mr Lance a clean bill of health, agrees that the Budget Director followed generally accepted banking practices. But he has not been convinced that Mr Lance always acted wisely.

"The question is whether the banking rules should change, not whether Mr I should resign," he says.

Senator Charles Percy, Illinois, a Republican member of the committee, is more doubtful about Mr Lance's future. "Improper" are resolve October it would be very difficult, if not impossible for Lance to give full attention to his office and responsibilities.

Mr Robert Dole, a Republican senator, believes that the investigations have raised many new questions while answering few old ones. "It is hard to conclude Mr Lance acted properly," he believes.

The Washington Post agrees with this view. "From beginning the Lance affair has been a matter not of let or no let, but of how much let."

The next decisive step, the newspaper says, is to let the investigations continue. Mr Lance, who was president of two in Georgia, is likely to be early next month, when Senate committee reopens its inquiry into his past conduct.

By that time federal officials will have completed their inquiries into aspects of Mr Lance's not covered by the first investigation.

Leading article, p. 1

Judge extends time limit appeal against Concorde  
From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, Aug. 19

The New York Port Authority has won an extraordinary victory today as it appeals against Judge Concorde's order overruling its ban on Concorde at Kennedy Airport.

Judge Milton Pollack, who had ordered the ban to be lifted by the end of next week, has extended the time limit to August 30.

British Airways and Air France had hoped to begin flights shortly, with a starting scheduled service month.

Local residents are a by Judge Pollack's verdict threaten to resume their practice of jamming approaches to the airport their cars on the occasion Sunday. They are sure Mr Abraham Beame, mayor of New York.

Corruption case bail terms set for Mr Sanjay Gandhi  
From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, Aug. 19

Mr Sanjay Gandhi, son of the former Indian Prime Minister, was today granted anticipatory bail by the Delhi High Court on an application made for him in connection with the arrest of Mr Yashpal Kapur and nine others by Delhi police on corruption charges last Monday.

His counsel pointed out that Mr Gandhi's name was mentioned in the Central Bureau of Investigation report on the corruption charges against the 10 accused. The reference, he said, was to "secret meetings" in an electrical goods shop, owned by one of the accused, and attended by Mr Gandhi.

Counsel also pointed out that the list of the accused presented by the police was followed by the words "and others".

The High Court agreed that Mr Gandhi, in the event of his arrest, would be freed on a personal bond of 10,000 rupees (1665) and one surety of the same amount. Bail would be conditional on Mr Gandhi making himself available for interrogation by the police when required, not leaving the country without the court's permission and not seeking to dissuade anyone from disclosing any evidence.

Police have alleged that Mr Kapur, together with Mr P. C. Sethi, a former union minister and Congress Party treasurer during the March election campaign, siphoned off some 63m rupees (more than £4m) to bogus companies in which some of the accused had interests.

Mr Kapur was alleged to have operated an account in the name of the central campaign committee of the then ruling Congress Party.

A Delhi judge today released Mr Kapur, who was one of Mrs Gandhi's most trusted aides and a Member of Parliament, on a bond of 10,000 rupees and two sureties of the same amount. All the others have been given bail.

## Anti-strike Bill becomes law in Australia

Canberra, Aug. 19.—Australian Government legislation through Parliament today to outlaw by Government employee.

The legislation, opposed by the opposition Labour Party and unionists, gives the Government power to dismiss or suspend a public servant who strikes.

Union leaders said severity of the new legislation does not allow a widespread industrial action.

But some striking postal workers—the main target of the new law—said they would resume normal mail delivery by the afternoon shift which would fall into Reuter and Agence Presse.

Leading article, p. 1

## Cabinet meet as riots in Sri Lanka

Colombo, Aug. 19.—M. Vardane, the Sri Lanka Minister, today held a Cabinet meeting to discuss the situation in the country.

An 18-hour curfew was imposed in Colombo, the capital, after a day of rioting and looting of shops owned by the Tamil minority.

Hundreds of foreign who had gone there to pageant, said to be the cause of the rioting, caught up from 11 am to 5 am tomorrow.—Reuters.

## 608 awaiting execution in Nigerian

Lagos, Aug. 19.—A 608 prisoners are awaiting execution in Nigeria.

Mr Shagari, the Nigerian President, said he had ordered the execution of 608 prisoners who were awaiting trial.

The authorities have refused to let 137 people out of prison, despite 19 refusals to let them out.

Refused entry to 528.—Agence France-Presse.

## New Soviet pledge on Yugoslavia's freedom

Moscow, Aug. 19.—President Tito today secured a new public pledge from President Brezhnev that the Soviet Union will respect Yugoslavia's right to chart its own course.

The assurance was made in a joint communiqué issued here when the 85-year-old Yugoslav leader left Moscow after two days of talks with Mr Brezhnev.

The two countries were agreed that their relations and links between the two parties should be based on respect for sovereignty, independence, equality and non-interference, and on the freedom to choose "different ways of socialist development," said.

The wording, identical to that of a communiqué issued when Mr Brezhnev visited Belgrade last November, indicated a continued Soviet interest in disengaging Yugoslav concerns, observers said.

Recent Soviet attacks on "Eurocommunism" have revived uneasiness in Yugoslavia about Moscow's real attitude to other independent-minded Communist parties, and President Tito has believed anxious to secure fresh Soviet guarantees on the issue. The communiqué indicated he had been successful.

No direct reference was made to the debate over "Eurocommunism," although the two leaders were said to have reviewed topical questions of the world Communist movement. Both expressed determination to work for more co-operation between different parties on the basis of principles laid down at last year's European Communist summit in Berlin.

At that meeting Moscow acknowledged the freedom of other parties to decide their own way of achieving communism, said the communiqué's emphasis on its "great significance" could also be seen as a concession to Yugoslav feelings.—Reuters.

## Peking stays silent as party congress ends

Peking, Aug. 19.—The eleventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party, though still not officially announced, apparently ended last Monday and was followed by the first meeting of the new Central Committee, well-informed Chinese sources said today.

Wall posters seen tonight in Peking University tended to confirm this. They announced the holding of the eleventh congress, hailed the congress decision and the election of Chairman Hua Guofeng as Chairman of the new Central Committee.

But an expected official announcement tonight on the convening of the congress failed to materialize.

A mass delegates' meeting wound up this evening at the People's National Assembly Palace in Tian An Men Square. The delegates drove off in limousines under the impressive stares of hundreds of Peking inhabitants, who had been waiting for hours outside the building.

By midnight, the authorities had still not broken their total silence on the meeting. This silence has been as intriguing to the ordinary Chinese as to the diplomatic community.

Unofficial Chinese sources confirmed, however, that the party congress has met in Peking and that the first plenary session of the new Central Committee has elected a new Politburo.

According to the sources, the Central Committee elected as Vice-Chairman Marshal Ye Chen-ying, and the recently rehabilitated Mr Teng Hsiang-ping.

There were therefore no surprises, as Chairman Hua had already been confirmed as party chief in mid-July, with Marshal Ye and Mr Teng, vice-chairmen, as his immediate aides.

The congress also discussed how to fill the numerous vacancies in the party and state leadership—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

urgency in recent comments by Senator Edward Kennedy about American relations with China. In a carefully timed speech in Boston earlier this week Senator Kennedy said the Administration how bad "a major opportunity" to set the stage for resuming full diplomatic relations as early as next year.

This could be achieved, he suggested, if the United States switched recognition from Taiwan to Peking while maintaining "unofficial relations" with Taiwan for its military security and economic support.

This is one solution. But the Administration does not want to do this too firmly to any single formula before Mr Vance has had a chance to discuss all the options with the new Chinese leadership.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, will discuss the possibility of establishing full diplomatic relations with China when he visits Peking next week.

The Secretary of State leaves Washington tomorrow for a week-long visit to China and Japan that will include the first high-level contact between the Americans and Chinese since President Carter took office at the beginning of the year.

But State Department officials here have cautioned against expectations that Mr Vance's mission to Peking will produce conclusive results.

The Administration was somewhat concerned by the on which side should have sovereignty in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but he said that during the recent past efforts had focused on finding a way of life together in an undivided "West Bank based on a functional division".

Beirut, Aug. 19.—In retaliation against recent Israeli decisions on settlements in occupied territory, Palestinian guerrillas have launched four attacks against Israel in 48 hours, the Palestine Liberation Organization announced today.

They claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion today in a shop in the Tel Aviv suburb of Petah Tikva. A communiqué said the blast had killed or wounded seven "Zionist settlers".—UPI.

## Mr Fahmi accuses Israel of spoiling peace efforts

Cairo, Aug. 19.—Israel is undermining peace efforts with its recent measures in the Arab territories, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said today.

In a statement in the newspaper, Al-Ahram, he said that projects for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip showed Israeli persistence in increasing obstacles on the path to peace and in torpedoing efforts for a peaceful and fair settlement of the crisis.

Our Tel Aviv Correspondent writes: Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, claimed today that his ideas for Israel and Jordan to divide functions and not territory in the disputed West Bank were gaining adherents "on the other side". He also said the Americans were interested in the plan.

Mr Dayan acknowledged that Israel and the Arabs disagreed

## Court to hear complaint of treason against Mr Bhutto

From Our Correspondent  
Islamabad, Aug. 19

A court is to hear a petition on Sunday against Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, accusing him of high treason.

The court will be asked to issue a warrant for Mr Bhutto's arrest and detain him in custody until his trial.

The action has been brought by Mr Chaudhri Zahur Elahi, a former National Assembly member, who was detained for about two years while Mr Bhutto was Prime Minister.

The complaint, under article six of the constitution, was filed yesterday in the court of the district magistrate of Lahore by Mr Zahur Elahi, who intends to stand against Mr Bhutto in the October general election.

The magistrate transferred the complaint to a Lahore sessions judge because only the higher court can deal with cases in which the penalty on conviction is death or life imprisonment.

General statements have been made in courts and in the press by political leaders alleging excesses during Mr Bhutto's term of office, but Mr Zahur Elahi's complaint appears to be the most serious accusation yet against the former Prime Minister.

Cabinet reshuffle in Kinshasa  
Kinshasa, Aug. 19.—President Mobutu of Zaire today carried out a Cabinet reshuffle after the arrest last week on treason charges of Mr Ngulu Kadi I Bond, the Foreign Minister.

He appointed Mr Umba Di Lutete, Zaire's representative at the United Nations, to succeed Mr Ngulu, and moved Mr Kabeya, Zaire's Ambassador to Ethiopia, to the United Nations.—Agence France-Presse.

## Ugandans abroad urged to be ready to return

The Right Reverend Kivengere, Bishop of Kisumu, prominent churchman, yesterday called on Ugandan intellectuals living abroad to be prepared to return to their homeland soon.

Speaking in London, the bishop—who was forced into exile last February, two days after the death of the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, the Most Rev Janani Lumumba—said the time would soon come for Ugandans to rebuild their country.

Bishop Kivengere told of his new project, "Return," which aims at helping Ugandans while in exile abroad.

## Herr Genscher backs Greek entry into EEC

From Our Correspondent  
Athens, Aug. 19

Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, today ended a two-day official visit here during which he assured Greece of Bonn's support for full EEC membership. He also offered his country's good offices in establishing better relations between Greece and Turkey.

According to informed sources, he urged the Greek Government to enter into direct talks with Turkey. While West Germany was not seeking the role of mediator, it was eager to see an easing of tensions between the two countries.

## A day with 'Baby Doc'

The terror of Papa Doc's days has been pushed into the background by a sense of peace has been restored to Haiti. But, as Brian Moynihan discovered, a simple day trip with Jean Claude Duvalier, Haiti's President for life, can end in bloodshed and death.

The exclusive interview with "Baby Doc" is in the Sunday Times Colour Magazine tomorrow.



# Saturday Review

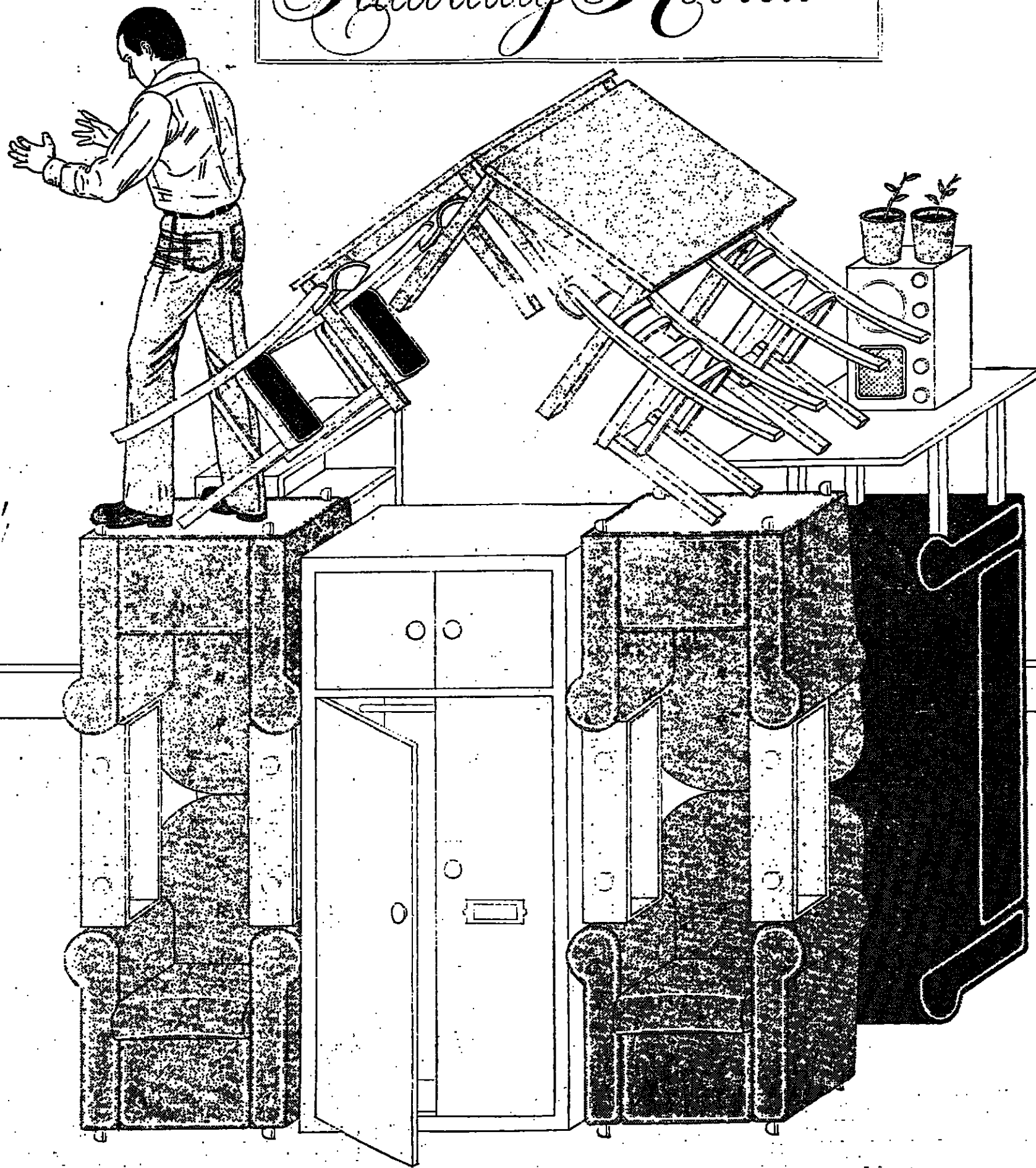


Illustration by Robin Harris

## A man of property

by Margaret Drabble

parents had always said that he would become a professional man, of one sort or another; his two elder brothers were barristers. But Anthony, with a baby and a wife and another baby on the way, there did not seem to be enough time to train for a profession. He did not think he would get a good enough salary to enter the Civil Service, anyway, he did not much like to be a civil servant. So he was left? It must be said it never once crossed his mind that he should get a job in industry, he was, but not to such great, so deeply conditioned as some sections of the nation that some are deeply inaccessible to them. Despite the fact that major companies were at the time appealing urgently for graduates in any field, the fact that the press was full of the offers, the college boards plastered with Anthony Keating, child of professional middle class, an anachronism, did not seem to offer: he was a man of vision, like Keating. His nearest thought to contemplating a job, at this stage, was the Civil Service on an ad hoc basis, but he was so off on his trip round the Home Office, by the time about pensions and pensions made by under-19s that he did not think that kind of thing was certainly not for

Establishment (then a vague but fashionable catchphrase), deplored the fact that so much was owned by so few, would have liked to see public schools abolished, denounced the property-owning role of the Church, and could not see why everybody did not agree that a radical redistribution of wealth was logical, desirable, and necessary. He thought that miners and garbage collectors and sewage workers and railway drivers should earn more, and that company directors should earn less. He would never have dreamed of voting Tory, although both his parents did. He worried about his fellow workers, could find no means of expressing his care for his own: for Babs and Peter, and then for baby Mary, and then for baby Peter, and Stephen, and Ruth. So, like so many, he stumbled into a career, rather than chose one. He had, in his year at university, as yet unencumbered by Babs, shown a certain frivolous talent for writing revue sketches and lyrics and songs: he had always been fond of strumming at the piano, and had a small but useful gift, even in his undergraduate circles, for writing quickly and composing quickly—he could knock out a song in an hour or so, for any given occasion. He could sing quite pleasantly, too, and even after Babs and the baby, enjoyed escaping to the college piano. Tired and penniless as he was, his friends found him rather dashing: to have a wife and baby so early in life seemed a form of oneupmanship. So he kept singing in his second year, a show for which he had written the lyrics (they were vaguely satirical—this was just before the *Satire Boom*) transferred to London, with some success. He did not make any money, for he had signed no proper contracts, but for the first time it occurred to him that there might be money in the arts as well as in laundrettes.

In his third year, his friend Giles Peters came to him with a proposition. Write a musical, said Giles Peters, and I will put up the money, and we will take it to the Student International Drama Festival in Chicago and win the First Prize. Giles Peters, unlike most undergraduates, had a lot of money. At this stage, he had little else: indeed, Anthony tended to look down on him, from his tenuous but prominent position as fashionable witty young man. Giles was neither handsome nor witty: one of the hard lessons of the sixties was the spectacle of his frequent sexual successes (successes followed by disasters, it is true, but when was the maintenance of sexual happiness been rated as highly as the acquiring of it?). Giles was small, ungainly and already slightly overweight: he had reddish hair and a red complexion, whereas Anthony was tall and dark and pale of skin. As an undergraduate, Giles was interested in the arts, and hung around stage doors and exhibitions and got himself invited to theatre parties and literary parties: he gave lavish parties himself, which made him a welcome if not wholly popular guest. The clever set thought Giles was a bit odd but quite sweet: a bit of a bore, but not quite a bore. He had a kind of self-confidence and rudeness that made his social inadequacies appear deliberate and therefore acceptable. And he had one or two marked successes with the lovely Chloe Vickers, one of the most pursued girls in Oxford, who could have taken her pick of all the wealthy young men around. Anthony and his friends, bewildered by the incongruous liaison, tried to persuade themselves that Giles had simply bored and bought her into acquiescence, but they were guiltily aware that this hope sprang from a very deep desire to undermine Giles. And Anthony himself did not in fact find Giles at all boring, though he did not know why. He was not witty, he had no verbal elegance, indeed was rather slow of speech, and quickness was in others one of the qualities that Anthony most prized. But Giles had some other, indefinable, at this stage incomprehensible virtues, that made him interesting company.

He also had a great deal of money. His father had made a great deal of money, and his grandfather before him, out of bridges: they built bridges all over the world, and had diversified into roads and dams; work which those less snobbish and unrealistic and obtuse than Anthony and his friends might have found exciting. However, Anthony and his friends kept Giles at this stage, third generation dilettante, tended to let them think what they chose

about bridges, for he wanted to make his mark in other fields. And he wanted Anthony to write him a musical, to win a prize of five thousand dollars in Chicago. They discussed it in Anthony's dank basement flat: it seemed like a fantasy, and as Anthony poured Giles another glass of wine (then six shillings a bottle) he even said to Giles, "So you fancy yourself as an impresario, do you?" "No more than you fancy yourself as a composer," Giles had sagely replied. Anthony had agreed to have a go: why not? He had abandoned, through sex, all hope of the good degree that might have been his: why not write a musical instead? Giles had then spoken of money: better draw up a proper contract, he said, just in case. Anthony tried to conceal his surprise. A contract? He did not conceal his surprise effectively. Giles caught it, and, briefly, smiled. Anthony caught Giles's smile, and said, truly, for they were not beyond truth, "You know, Giles, I'm a lousy song-writer." "Even lousy song-writers have a right to a contract," said Giles.

So Anthony wrote his musical, and Giles backed it and took it to Chicago. It did not win 5,000 dollars, but it was favourably mentioned, and launched the career of Bill Wade, well-known star of cabaret: Bill Wade had a weakness for one of Anthony's not very good songs, and thanks to the contract and the Performing Rights Society, the songs he still sung, and even to this day Anthony Keating makes some money every year from it. In his best year, and his worst, it made £300, which was very welcome.

Anthony was flown out to Chicago, to see the festival. He flew with Giles: the rest of the company had gone ahead to rehearse. Side by side they sat, conspirators, drinking whisky, for now Giles was host. They discussed what they would do at the end of the year. Giles said: I think there are some interesting possibilities in commercial television. So Anthony got a job with the BBC. They were looking for bright undergraduates: in those days, there were more jobs than people. It was not at first a very well paid job, and in order to keep Babs and the two children in London, which was even then expensive, he used to do other things on the side: sketches, reviews, a little journalism. He was quite successful. Giles, meanwhile, like his father before him, diversified. Commercial television, a small publishing company, a radio station, a bookshop, a PR company. He was very successful. But also restless.

They met from time to time: Giles would call round for a drink and stay all evening, or they would meet by chance in town. Giles brought his wives round, one after the other: in return, Anthony would occasionally introduce to Giles the women friends with whom he would defend himself from Babs, her babies, and her infidelities: for Babs had proved to be the unforgiving type, a maternally faithful woman who could not resist a vulnerable face. Anthony did not like to reflect on how vulnerable he must once have looked, himself. He put up with Babs' boys with a varying grace: Babs was the kind of person it was hard to dislike, impossible to be angry with for long, so desperate was her own need for affection. She knew her children loved her, which was why she wanted more and more children: in multiple and secure the love she was never sure of anyone else. Anthony felt guilty about his own infidelities, so continued to be as kind to her as possible, but the whole life style proved very expensive: he had to pay for wife and children, for his wife's lovers (who were usually non-self-supporting), and for his own lovers. His own women friends usually girls from the BBC: research workers, actresses, editors. They could well have paid more for themselves, but this in the early sixties, was not the way. His work was interesting, he was obliged to provide dinners, drinks, theatre tickets (though he could often get those free).

It was exhausting: there was little time to think and when there was any time, he did not like his thoughts. After seven years at the BBC, producing, writing, editing, he had begun to get restless. But what did he want? His work was interesting, he supposed: he was, by now, well paid, and it was certainly not the BBC's fault if he still had to worry about the mortgage. But it occurred to him more and more often that television, although not as dead-end a spot as a mortuary or a laundrette, was not endlessly interesting: there was a limit to what could be done in it, and he himself seemed to have reached that limit, rather early in life, being quick-witted and hard-working. He did not want to move through the hierarchy to an administrative grade, for administration bored him; and there was nowhere else to go. Friends of his who had entered the parallel trade of journalism, reported similar dissatisfaction: they had reached the top too early, some had even managed to earn startlingly high salaries too early: and from the age of 30, what remained but a slow or rapid decline into boredom and ill-health? Slight thoughts of envy were expressed, occasionally, for those who had entered professions with a proper career structure of proper incentives: but it was too late for those. It had always been too late.

So, Anthony Keating expressed his dissatisfaction with himself and his life in a predictable manner: he changed his job. He moved from the BBC to ITV, from arts to current affairs, accepting a similar job for marginally better pay. The change stimulated him for a while: new colleagues to impress, new offices, a new canteen, all these had the desired effect of raising morale and enthusiasm, and he had some good new ideas, and launched a successful new current affairs programme. He set up some interesting investigations into current swindles and scandals, and was instrumental in the trial by television of some notorious crooks. This gave him a fleeting and superficial feeling that he was being useful to society, but he remained in some way unconvinced by himself, and decreasingly interested by the social evils he was engaged to expose. He would wake up in the middle of the night, and think: is this it? Is what what? In short, he was underemployed, bored, and not at all happy in his relation to his work, his country, or the society he lived in: ripe for conversion to some new creed. A political creed, but there was not one: a religious creed, but he had had God, along with his father and life in the cathedral close. So what would happen to the vacant space, in Anthony Keating? What would occupy it?

The vacant space was occupied by Len Wincobank: the conversion took place in 1968, while Anthony was watching an undated film of an interview with Len the property whiz-

kid. He had arranged the interview, had sent one of his own bright young men, Austin Jones, off to Northam to ask Len what he thought he was up to, rapping the city centres of Britain and making millions: Austin, an aggressive enough interviewer, had asked all the right questions, and made all the right liberal noises about conservation, planning, Act 1, small tenants, home ownership, and Len had made what seemed at first incriminating and predictable replies: as the film unwound, Anthony mechanically noted which phrases, which shots not cut, which to join together. But when the film had finished, he felt curiously uneasy. He walked up and down the corridor for a while, then went back into the studio and played the rushes again. And it was there, in the middle of a dazzling flash: how could he not have noticed it before? The truth was that Len Wincobank was a genius, about ten times as intelligent, ten times as perceptive, as Austin Jones. Austin Jones, in comparison, was a boring somnambulist, a ventriloquist's dummy, mouthing without conviction or information or even any intelligence the obligatory provocative questions which were based on an utterly false premise, the premise that he and the viewers lived in a society which disapproved of the profit motive and which condemned private enterprise. No wonder, thought Anthony, no wonder I have been so bored and so half-hearted, for so long.

Electrified, illuminated, he played the reels for a third time. Yes, there it all was. If you read the film correctly, with Wincobank as hero and Jones as villain, everything fell into place. He could not, of course, edit it that way: that was not his job. But he went home, thinking seriously for the first time for months. For three weeks, he thought hard about money and incentive and private and public ownership: then he rang up Len Wincobank and invited him to lunch. Len, understandably a little huffy about the subtle way in which Anthony had contrived to make him look a greedy, dishonest monster on the screen, refused.

Anthony waited another week, then rang again. "Look, I've got to talk to you," he said. "I'm thinking of doing a whole series, on the property boom, a serious series, not just a one-off job like that interview with you. I'm sorry about that, I know you didn't like it. But I must do the subject justice. I want you to tell me what I ought to do, who I should talk to. Please."

Len Wincobank consented. They had lunch. They talked. To Anthony, it was a revelation. Whole vistas opened before him. In fact, the property business had interested him for some time, ever since he had read a gripping account of it in a book called *The Property Boom* by Oliver Marriot, a book which had described the excitement and romance of the business in stirring terms, if not in wholly approving ones, and Anthony had noted in himself, while reading it, a certain envy for those who had the wit to prosper so spectacularly—and so speculatively. He had not at the time taken his own envy very seriously, not connecting it in any way with himself, but with Len in front of him—Len, in his thirties, Len, with a new idea a minute and a vision of concrete millions, Len, who had not the slightest suspicion that it might be wicked to make money—his knowledge took on a new meaning. Len had borrowed his first thousand from the bank. Len had, like Anthony, lived off his wits, entirely: the difference was that Anthony had never even dreamed of the flights Len Wincobank had achieved. It had never occurred to him to ask himself, why not. On the way home, he asked himself, why not. There were some good solid sociological answers to the question, but none so solid that they could not be dissolved in the new sharp solvent spirit of free enterprise.

That night, he rang Giles Peters with a proposition. Hello, Giles, he said, rather drunkenly (for his new plans had gone to his head) I want to stop being a gentleman and become a businessman. What a very sensible plan, said Giles Peters. How are you going to set about it? With your help and your finance, said Anthony Keating. And that was how Anthony Keating left a reasonably safe salaried job with a pension in television, and became a property developer.

This extract is taken from Margaret Drabble's new novel *The Ice Age* to be published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson on September 1st at £4.25. © Margaret Drabble.



## Previews by Kenneth Eastaugh

## SATURDAY

## London Weekend

Button A Goat, 1938, w  
Crazy Gang.\* 12.30 pm, Y

Ripon;	2.00,	Nottingham
Ripon;	2.30,	Nottingham
Ripon;	2.60,	Nottingham

5.05 News.  
5.15 Cartoon.

with Tyrone  
Cameron Mitchell?

kind One Big Hap  
By ? with Ned Sher

ATV

Mr and Mrs. 7.50, Be at 8.50, Executive Suite. 9.00, 11.00 12.00, Play 1.00

for the Future. 10.10  
McCool 10.30 Film

My Guest. 9.45, London  
Pandora's Box. 11.30-1.

9.00 AM. London. 9.25. Free  
(r). 9.40. Return to the Plaza  
Apex (r). 10.10. Film: King

11.00, Executive Suite, 12.00  
Sunshine in Concert, 12.30 and  
End of the Day.

Dean O'Neal, Charles Aznavour  
Mumbly. 12.00, Batman. 12  
London. 5.25, Mr and Mrs. 5.

**Border**  
9.15 am. Working with WBU

London, 11.00-12.00, Rush.

Happy Days. 5.45, ATV. 9.45  
11.00, Devenish. 11.30, Refe

## London Weekend

Douglas Reeve.† 8.00, Pt  
8.32, Ed Stewart† 10.0  
Bates. 1.00 pm, Jimmy Sa  
Anne Nightingale. 5.00, S  
67. 6.00, Tom Browne.†  
Take-Away Man. 7.30, C  
Nights.† 8.30, Sunday H  
9.02, Best Tunes.† 10.0  
Desk. 10.06, Softly Sam  
11.02 Jess + 12.31-12.33 a

2  
6.55 am, Radio 1: 8.0  
Anderson.† 8.32, Radio  
David Jacobs.† 11.30, Pet  
vice. 12.02 pm,  
Favourites.† 2.02, Lister  
2.30, The Songwriters: H  
cini. 3.30, Hubert Gre

7.02, Sunday Sport. 7.30  
Ratio 1.

3

7.35 am, Weather. 8.00, P  
Alfred. Corcor (piano).  
Schubert. 9.00, News. 9  
Concert Choice: Beetho  
man, Delius, Dvora  
Music Now. 11.15, SI

monic Orchestra: Dellus  
12.15 pm, Gerald Laroc  
tract of Sir Charles. 1  
cert. Elgar.

1.10. Words . . . 1.15  
People Sing. 1.45  
Quarrets: Part 1: Br  
What the Romans lar  
Frederic Rophael. 2.35  
Part 2, Bartok. 3  
Sinen's Plato Must

4.50, The  
 Calling of the Hist  
 Joel Hurstfield. 5.15.  
 Britten, The Little Su  
 Roberto Gerhard Symph  
 6.30. Ariosto by Iur  
 Medici.† 8.00. Edinburgh  
 opening concert: Part  
 Walton.† 9.00. Coopers  
 Cordus, a selection. 9.2  
 Part 2. Arthur Ould  
 Concerts: Part 1. Muir

4  
7.15 am, Anna: HI Ghar  
7.45, Reading, 7.53, Wei  
News, 8.10, Sunday Pa.  
Sunday, 8.50, Program  
8.55, Weather, 9.00, A  
Sunday Papers, 9.15, 1  
Sunday, 9.20, The Ard

Service from St. Paul  
Stanford Hill, London  
Appeal on Historic Gar-  
rison Trust. 11.15.  
Is Unlikely occur but  
tactics. 11.15.  
Route. 041.334  
and Yours. 12.5.  
1.00 pm. News. 2  
Branch. 2.30, Play. 4  
News. 4.02, Origins. 1  
Villa.

3.55. Weather:  
 6.00. News. 6.15. Simc  
 pret 7.00. News. 7.01.  
 7.30. Chapter 1  
 8.00. Concern John  
 8.00. News. 9.03. Len  
 9.55. Weather. 10.00. N  
 The Countryside in Sun  
 Epilogue. 11.15-11.25. N  
 11.05 am, Tachere forc

1

06 am, include for

06 am, Inshore force



# Hugh Leonard: a late start

The whole problem with Ireland is that it's a country full of genius but absolutely no talent," thus Hugh Leonard, guileless Ireland's greatest living playwright and the one whose autobiographical *Da* is recently having a much delayed run in the King's Head in Islington, four years after it was acclaimed on the pages of the *Blind Theatre Festival* by John Leonard, is philosophical on London's general reluctance to accept his work is correct.

"My last West End comedy *Patrick Pearse* (Note) in the same week as *No Place-We're British*," he says, "the notices and the fact that I'd rather have had the comedy in Dublin fifty years ago, never knew who his father was, brought up by his mother and a stepfather (the 'Da' of the play) in a house where O'Casey had once lived, he started his career as a clerical officer in the Commission there. I spent a lot of time collecting material from people who knew him, and I got into several pub brawls, then I once accidentally joined three other rent boys on an island and when I came back they were so drunk they couldn't stand up, don't think they were too far from the truth. I'd begun to play for Dublin Theatre and then I got a job on the Irish version of *The Irish* on commercial radio, sponsored by Cadbury's called *The Kennedys* of *groove* and we kept having fun with ways of working late into a farming

in those humble days Leonard graduated to a job in Manchester where he refused to let him write him to script-editing such as the early sixties *night Errand* and *Family* for

radio, they were, but I to commute home to a job in London when I was only 17, the day I had in London was on D, but that was an

and the Joyce took 60 per cent of my and as the box office only to take in about £70, a there wasn't a lot to live on also that gave me a reputation as a purely an adapter. I've had to live down. I still love to adapt: I'm Irish *Poor, Grant* (The *Da* of *Peter Galt*) and used to be called *the Irish* in London to go back and live in the Dublin suburb of Kilney where many of his plays are now set: why?

"Tax of course; that's why Frederick Forsyth is there, and Wolf Mankowitz and Donleavy; but we don't meet much—there's all up in the hills leading to the hills lives as sheep farmers. Besides, a community actually speak to one another: I'd hardly taken over this job at the Abbey before Murphy and Friel were meeting in pubs plotting how to get me out of it. I wouldn't have minded, except that Murphy was the one who got me the job. Inside every Irish city there's a village screaming to get out, and Dublin is no different. Like any city it's getting a bit seedier and more dangerous now: they run nudes down the sides of cars, and the occasional bomb doesn't much help the tourist trade, but then nor do the plastic hamburger stands on O'Connell Street."

"The troubles haven't really hit us hard in the south, except that we are still mad enough not to inform on the Provisionals because deep in our gut we still regard them as our own."



Hugh Leonard

"But I'm able to work much better in Ireland than I could in England: I've just finished a screenplay for Burton and Lynn Redgrave from a Joyce *Da* novel, and I'm about to do a play based on one of the other characters in *Da*. I seem to write more for the live

theatre now, ever since the BBC dropped the boom on *Me* *Murphy* when they decided after 20 or so episodes that the Irish suddenly weren't funny any more."

"I'm a lapsed Catholic (aren't we all?) and the local television station here said that *Me* *Murphy* made fun of Catholicism so they refused to show the series. The Irish are incapable of making literary judgments without incorporating moral judgments as well, and they all think I've had more success than is good for me as a writer and that I've achieved it at the expense of poor little Catholic Ireland which they talk about the Irish people in the First War talked about Poor Little Belgium."

"Once, you know, I was staying at an hotel in Cork and the receptionist came up to my room with a telegram and I was in the bath so I shouted 'Slide it under the door' and he said 'I can't: it's on a tray'. Now how could a man leave a country like that? It would be like leaving an imbecile to fend for himself."

"There's an infectious gracelessness about Ireland, but I love it just so long as one keeps one's moral and mental ability to withdraw. Lili Palmer once said it's not talent you need in Ireland but staying power, and the Irish are very inclined to run out of breath halfway up the hill. You have to keep a discipline, I work every day from 2 to 6 in the afternoon, then I start again when the pubs close at 11.30 and work through to 3.30 in the morning."

"My present wife (I call her that to keep her in her place—we've been married now 22 years and there never was another) is Belgian by birth but she's become even more Irish than me. I met her because one night I'd insulted everyone in the French Club in Dublin and the next morning I went back to apologize and she was the only one I'd missed out the night before and she wasn't pleased. I look back on my life in my mind and I think I haven't been more of a disaster."

"The other great thing about Ireland is that you can get the three English television stations there plus two local ones so it's possible to spend entire evenings watching old Errol Flynn films. Last week the local Dublin station had *Sweet Charity* as their late film starting at eleven, only at midnight someone forgot and pulled all the plugs out, so this week they had to show the rest of the film. I think the world would they do that?"

"Still, I like coming to London: at least you meet strangers here, which is a relief, since all my friends are highly obnoxious."

Sheridan Morley

# The generation game

Family Ties Round House Downstairs

Ned Chaillet

It may be the National Youth Theatre which is producing Peter Terson's *Family Ties*, but his two one-plays show more than a touch of parental anxiety in *Wrong First Time*, Dad looks off the action by lamenting that women always marry the wrong man for their first marriage. He holds up his two eldest daughters as examples of how wrong such marriages can be, with Emily married to a man who has no money and her sister, the well-to-do and married to Smug, a Hall's Angel who spends most of his time on a motor cycle.

Against his better judgment, Dad suspects that his youngest daughter, Penny, may make a good first match with the respectable boy who has made her pregnant. The boy's parents disapprove and think their son would be better off studying architecture than marrying a girl from a council house.

Mr Terson lets all of his parents lose control of the situation, and gives the girl, sweetly played by Vanessa Knox Mower, a bright independence in the marked contrast to the rest of the women who seem to spend all their time in the kitchen sewing. But it is just her independence which confirms Dad's

fears about the problems daughters bring to parents. Fortunately for that play, and the novel, Mr Terson sprinkles the dialogue with comic lines and a genial tolerance. *Wrong First Time* also benefits enormously from the performance given by the young actor playing Dad, Tim Spall. It is a nicely crafted piece of character acting, showing lessons well learnt which speak highly for the National Youth Theatre.

But the angst of parenthood again plays out in *Yester Right*, yet another play in which a father rebels at the images his family holds of him. Tired of being seen as a lacklustre provider of shelter and foodstuffs of burles, he wants to make his children know that there are deeper feelings, sexual motivations and a working life in which the children have no part.

The action again gives confident performances, particularly Paul Dighton as the father and Kate Buffery as a visiting friend of his daughter's. In Derek Season's production the young actors seem to understand how to play all ends of the generation game.

Mr Terson's two plays may turn too often from the colloquial conversation he manages well to an inflated and arch sort of dissertation, but they extend the range of work of the National Youth Theatre. In the intimate, in fact stifling, space of the Round House Downstairs, the work of the young actors stands up well to close examination.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL Kensington, SW7 2AP

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL INTERNATIONAL 'PROM' CONCERT

BERNHARD KLEE PIERRE FOURNIER

1977 INTERNATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

STRAUSS: Tili Eulenspiegel ELGAR: Cello Concerto BRAHMS: Symphony No. 1

Presented by International Festival of Youth Orchestras and Performing Arts

Tickets: £1.00, £2.25, £3.00, £4.00, £5.00, £6.00, £7.50, £10.00, £12.50, £15.00, £17.50, £20.00, £22.50, £25.00, £27.50, £30.00, £32.50, £35.00, £37.50, £40.00, £42.50, £45.00, £47.50, £50.00, £52.50, £55.00, £57.50, £60.00, £62.50, £65.00, £67.50, £70.00, £72.50, £75.00, £77.50, £80.00, £82.50, £85.00, £87.50, £90.00, £92.50, £95.00, £97.50, £100.00

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Oct 1 CRAIG SHEPPARD

Oct 8 PETER KATIN

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Nov 19 ELISABETH SCHWARZKOPF

Nov 26 ELISABETH SCHWARZKOPF

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# South Bank Summer Music and Seminar 1977 (Final Week)

Presented by the Greater London Council in artistic collaboration with the Arts Council

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

SUNDAY, 21 AUGUST, 7.45 p.m. ACADAMY OF ST MARTIN

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**Basketball**  
TOKYO: All Japan 110, British.



# Glamorgan survive a tense period to reach final at last

The task was completed when Higgs and Booth returned.

After the Higgs to the measure line boundary and with only four runs wanted the crowd broke into the first choruses of "Calon Arddan". In the next ovrr from the field cheering madly, the crowd broke into the first choruses of "Calon Arddan". In the next ovrr from the field cheering madly, the crowd broke into the first choruses of "Calon Arddan". In the next ovrr from the field cheering madly, the crowd broke into the first choruses of "Calon Arddan".

Total (7 wks. 60 overs) —  
 A. Ward, K. Higgs did not bat  
**FALL OF WICKETS:** 1—1, 2—  
 3—10, 4—57, 5—100, 6—100, 7—  
 5—100.

**BOWLING:** Nash, 12—3—3—  
 13—1—1—1, Corderie, 12—  
 13—1—2—0, King, 6—0—0—  
 1—0, Widdows, 12—0—0—2, Widdows,  
 12—0—0—2.

**GLAMORGAN**  
 \*A. Jones, c Siewle, b Birkenhead  
 \*A. Hocking, b Birkenhead  
 R. C. Atkinson, c Towhead, b  
 Balderson  
 C. C. King, c McVicker, b Hinton  
 \*J. Llewellyn, run out...  
 Widdows, 12—0—0—0  
 E. W. Jones, not out  
 Extras (10 wks, 10 o, 2 b, 3  
 100)

Total (5 wks, 57.3 overs)  
 \*A. Nash, A. L. Cordie, T. Corderie  
 Corderie, 12—1—1—1, Nash, 12—  
 1—0—0—0  
**FALL OF WICKETS:** 1—  
 2—109, 3—118, 4—136, 5—147  
 6—147, 7—147, 8—147, 9—147, 10—  
 147, 11—147, 12—147, 13—147, 14—  
 147, 15—147, 16—147, 17—147, 18—  
 147, 19—147, 20—147, 21—147, 22—  
 147, 23—147, 24—147, 25—147, 26—  
 147, 27—147, 28—147, 29—147, 30—  
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to all our efforts here in to promote multi-racialism respect for human dignity equality.

Auckland, Aug. 19. — The former All Black lock forward, P. Whiting has accepted an invitation to play for the world rugby against a South African National team visiting New Zealand.

The number of New Zealand players taking part in the controversial rugby series is seven, two more than France have the number biggest representative team. The New Zealanders are current All Blacks Bill Morrison, Brian Norton, Bill Osborne, Morris — Ian Kirkpatrick and Ashwin. The seven All Blacks are leaving for Rhodesia and coming back in Rhodesia this year.

Auckland Rugby official Don, manager of the All Black team to tour France later this year.

Whiting had received an invitation from the Northern Transvaal Rugby Union last month to represent them in the tour to leave for South Africa Monday — Agencies.

After a tiring three-month tour of New Zealand, the British Lions rugby team became victims of the air traffic control assistants go wrong at Heathrow Airport which is causing chaos to flight schedules. The party were due to arrive at Heathrow at 8.50 pm on Thursday, from Copenhagen, the last leg of their journey but their British Airways jet had not even

They can have Underwood, Knott and Greig. We shall miss, of course, immeasurably, the reassuring influence of Underwood, for with her the problem is turning or the opposite of turning; the great question is whether Knott is as strong and as sure as Knott as he attempts and the impossible, and the alternative residence of Greig. They will be wasted under the floodlights of Melbourne.

Curiously enough Underwood is a twicket in Tests at the Oval, and in 40 Tests against the Greig's best Test scores are only 44. The chances are, however, that they and Knott will be on the side for next Test, and it is due to be announced tomorrow. It is known to wicketkeepers in some English papers that something in the region of 400 runs will be the limit, but what other bonuses they are qualified for, no one

[illegible]

## Putting puts Ford on winning trail

Ian Ford, of Kelso, won the British boys' golf championship at Dunfermline, Dundee, yesterday, beating Colin Dalgleish, of Helensburgh, by one hole in a 36-hole final, the first all-Scottish affair since 1939. There were never more than two youngsters between the two youngsters, but Dalgleish, the Scottish schools champion, was only briefly in the lead twice.

Ford lost the first hole of the morning, bunkering his second shot, but afterwards squared the

he hit a bad patch on the 24th, losing three holes in a row, missing the 25th and 26th, and ending the next two.

It looked as though the match might be lost, but he was turning Daigleish's way, but Ford stuck back to take the 30th. Two 10-ave puts finally swung the game in Ford's favour.

Daigleish's dramatic eagle putt to win the 492-yard 31st, then holed from just off the green at the 32nd, where Daigleish hit a 10-ave putt to tie the scores at the last four holes left, Ford with the championship.

**FINAL TABLE**

	W	L	H	F	A.
England	3	0	1	2	18
Scotland	3	0	1	2	18
Ireland	3	0	3	0	18

Bristol C v Wolverhampton	Crews v Southsiam (7.30)
Covey v Derby	Doncaster v Newport
Everton v Nottingham F	Grimsby v Darlington
Fulham v Arsenal	Hartlepool v Torquay
Manchester C v Leicester	Huddersfield v Swansea
Middlesbrough v Liverpool	Reading v Southend
Newcastle v Leeds	Southport v Scunthorpe (7.30)
QPR v Aston Villa	Stockport v Watford
WBA v Chelsea	Wimbledon v Halifax
West Ham v Norwich	York v Aldershot

**Scottish premier**

**Scottish first division**

Airdrie v Montrose  
 Arbroath v Dumbarton  
 Hearts v Dundee  
 Morton v Alloa

Barry v Lincoln (3.15)  
 Chester v Hereford  
 Gillingham v Colchester  
 Oxford U v Rotherham  
 Peterborough v Portsmouth  
 Plymouth v Preston  
 Port Vale v Chesterfield  
 Sheffield W v Swindon  
 Shrewsbury v Wrexham  
 Tranmere v Carlisle  
 Valsall v Exeter

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP:** First round, first leg: Ashford v Grays Athletic; 2-0. Second leg: Grays Athletic v Ashford; 1-0. Aggregate: 3-0. Final: Dover v Maidstone; 1-0. Semi-finals: Maidstone v Dover; 1-0. Dover v Maidstone; 1-0. Aggregate: 2-0. Final: Dover v Maidstone; 1-0.

course, from Ipswich town can hardly fail to be one of Liverpool's challengers if they overcome persistent injuries. Mills, Whymark and Warkie begin unhappily, though, missing from today's home; with Arsenal, who will be from some sound coaching Don Howe. London will turn a to Queen's Park Rangers, whom Francis is fit, but Chel

that they were still owed £25,000 for the player, who has since been sold to Newcastle. The Football League announced yesterday that a commission appointed to look into the matter had decided in favour of Newcastle.

The dispute started last season when Blackburn were stopped by the Football League from selling players after failing to pay Newcastle the balance of a £30,000 transfer fee for the defender, Glen Hoddle. Lord Westwood, the Newcastle

the balance of the Keeley fee with the League, who in turn promised to pay Newcastle the same time the League lifted the signposts suspension on the second division club. Blackburn had a word of warning that Keeley fee because they believed Newcastle owed them £2,000 under the Jones transfer agreement.

The commission of Bob Lord (Bury), Sir Matt Busby (Manchester), and John Wiseman (Birmingham), who Chris Hughton (Hull) also investigated the

the loss of Lee, who is now in the Everton team.

League said that Newcastle had decided that Newcastle was not in breach of the agreement. The Football League said that Newcastle's arguments were paid by them. They also did not cost the free transfer of Jones.

to avoid payment under of the agreement with Blackburn was made. A witness was called to the medical evidence to the player.

A short European phase of the game here yesterday. The four amateurs in the field of 16 could muster only two points between them in the first round as the £8,000 tournament which launched a new "world series," sponsored by Pakistan International Airlines. The event was a bold

The Pakistani team, led by Ishaq Khan, did not quite manage to push Salfat to a fifth game in a tempestuously exciting march. Barrington, enjoying the unusual experience of playing an older man, lost only one game in disposing of Yasin—the man who ended his reign as British open champion last year.

In the quarter-finals, 6-4, 7-4, United States Rounder's fourth-round round-off was dramatic tennis championships yesterday, Miss Cassals.

The match on a double trouble board pitting Hershel court after competitor in the W.T.U.S. Tennis Association.

[illegible][illegible]

**Croquet**  
Cartmelians tournament, Nottingham  
tournament, Ladies Field Cup 1st

**Self**  
Hertfordshire Colts v The Club (at  
Herts), Junior open meeting (at  
Herts), Junior Grange.

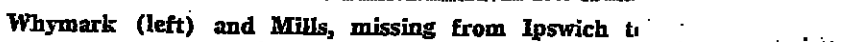
**Baseball**  
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v  
Surrey (11.0 to 6.30)  
HOVE: Sussex v Lancashire (11.0 to  
6.20)  
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Lancashire  
(11.0 to 6.30)

**MINOR COUNTRIES CHAMPIONSHIP**  
LUDLOW: Shropshire v Dorset  
Bedfordshire  
BESKINGFORD STORTFORD: Hertfordshire  
v Suffolk

**Wrestling**: Morecambe (4.0).

**SEA—tomorrow**  
Football: Big Match (2)

**Baseball**

[illegible]

place in the first division at the for whom City were reces-  
expense of Tottenham Hotspur offered £300,000, is only the  
scores some a useful excitement. struts even though Kidd is  
Off the field one hopes Chelsea pending.

The quiet, academic man  
David Sexton should soothe  
any remaining feeling of  
disappointment at a Man-  
United, Mr. Sexton intends to  
and see how United play  
at Birmingham and in the  
weeks before, and the neces-  
sary plotting his own ideas  
Greenhoff, who injured his  
at Wembley, but not reco-  
and is replaced by McCreary  
injured.

deprive the opening day of  
£3m worth of players and  
some clubs, this means the  
thousands of last season's vi-  
at Derby County, for Ian  
Gemmill and Powell are  
adding to the burden of  
James and George suspi-  
ciously at home.

Everton, at home to  
Cough's newly promoted Ni-  
ham Forest team, are a  
Lynchford, also because of  
position.

Thomas, signed from Q  
Park Rangers this week,  
begin as they ended with  
and Jordan missing at New  
and in Leeds—so fact ex-  
be deprived of the exuberant  
Bonds

Toronto, Aug. 19.—  
Kraeger, of South Africa, by  
top seed, Rosemary Casals,  
United States, 6—4, 7—5.  
quarter-final round of the  
dian tennis championship,  
yesterday, Miss Casals, who  
the match on a double-fault  
trouble adapting herself to  
court after competing in the  
a fast surface in the World  
Tennis competition.

**MEN'S SINGLES** Second round  
Wendell (USA) beat G. Lofgren  
(Austria)  
Fred W. Princeps (SA), 6-0  
beat Camm (Argentina), beat  
Camm (USA)  
Fitzsimon (Rhodesia) beat W.  
(USA), 6-0  
L. G. M. (USA) beat J. H. Hlabak  
beat S. Weston (India)

**WOMEN'S SINGLES** Second  
Mona R. Casmie (USA) beat  
Gwen (SA)  
Final round: Mrs. J. Fawcett  
(Ireland) beat Casmie (Uruguay)  
Dorothy P. M. (Australia)  
beat Mrs. J. Vermaak (SA)  
1-6, 6-0.—Reuter

about 3.3, about 4.5  
Football: Preview (12.35)  
Racing: Kempton Park  
2.0, 2.30, 3.0.  
Athletics: WAAA champt  
(about 4.15).  
Football: Match of  
(10.0).

Wrestling: Morecambe p  
(4.0).

IEA—tomorrow  
Football: Big Match (2.

**Baseball**

Ben Jett 0.      League:      Don  
 Pirates 7.      Chicago Cubs      Don  
 Angeles Dodgers 7.      San      Don  
 Giants 0.      Philadelphia Phils      Don  
 Fred Kope 3.

**Show jumping**  
 Rotterdam: Rotterdam  
 Priy. Connaught Priy. 1.      2.00  
 Shoff. West Oamany      2.00  
 2. Sec:      2.00  
 Maz. and J. Cave (Priy.      2.00  
 Hema      2.00  
 Beau Valley 64. Sec. 4.      2.00  
 Ireland 64. Sec. 4.      2.00  
 Roquist (France) Belle      2.00  
 66. Sec.      2.00  
 Secured on Bols. and M. P.      2.00  
 Low Court. 66. Sec.      2.00

Athletics







# Is the passion play now too big for its roots?



**Ian Bradley**

The impressive too are the the lighting, the arrange and movement of the e and the general design—a work of Herr Schwab. The play undoubtedly is shorted at more than two hours (calls for stanzas) and th that the second and t part in how played after fall makes possible the lighting to strengthen the magic effect.

Doctor Alois Fink, he the cultural departmen Bavarian Radio, who has ened and edited Rosner's vaults its freedom from past and is composed by later Daisenberg version Rabbi Marc Tannenbau New York (whom Lufi had flown over specially the new production) is not happy. Too much i made, he feels, of the Si rin and the Jewish crows- sistance (that Jesus be dead), while Plam, the Jewish victim, is slyly sympathetically written. Fink and Herr Schweighe- teated patiently to these cisms and promised to sider a written memoran on the subject.

I wondered if Rabbi Tbaum was not protesting much. Very little is made of the Jewishness of C accusers in this text. We emphasized in their law and the fact that they astray by Envy, who a human shape as an en Lucifer. The trouble is that the play never has got too big for the to cope with. Clearly tagers take pride in number of visions it a and the village (it is now a small town) has very prosperous on succeeds. But to cope with the public find themselves taking gical as well as artistic from unexpected quarters, wonders how much is now of the unaffected in devotion which is presented as the only way to play in the first place. At least it was an intellectual experience, but a spiritual one.

Edward Mor

## George Hutchinson

**Membership of Nato remains  
our strongest military  
safeguard. There is no  
alternative to it, no substitute**

threat". To mention only a few, the conference will be presided by Mr. Joseph Lunt, chairman of the North Atlantic Council and secretary-general of Nato. General Zeiner Gunderson, chairman of the military committee, and Admiral Kidd, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. In short, this will be a high-powered affair, occurring at a time of anxiety for the alliance, not to say danger.

Sir Frank Roberts will head the British delegation of a dozen or so, among them the secretary of state for defence, Mr. Sidney Horriblow, and Mr. Hugh Manning, the retiring director. When I saw

him the other day, Sir Frank had this to say: "The problems nearly 30 years ago were such as to be really rwofold. The first concerns East-West relations, and the second concerns relationships within the alliance. On the first, it was easy to explain the need for a defence alliance in the days of Stalin and the Cold War. It is more difficult when you have to combine defence and détente. "Thank God we are talking to the Russians on many things—but this can deflect attention from the quite new development in Soviet foreign build-up. We are used to their being numerically superior in

terms of men and weapons in Central Europe, but we have not perhaps woken up to the fact that they could be overtaking us qualitatively in nuclear weapons, in the air and in the sea.

"On the second point, there were serious stresses between the American and European sides of the alliance in the early seventies, but fortunately these are no longer a major problem. But there are always tricky issues—for example the position of France, the Greek-Turkish crisis, Eurocommunism and—happily now disposed of—the 'cod war' with Iceland."

As Sir Francis expresses it: "The main balance of the nation is to take stock of the state of the alliance and to be informed, and then to see what the voluntary associations in each country can best do to maintain the strength of the alliance."

There could be few better aims, and they deserve every support.

□ The outcome of the Ladywood by-election is a source of relief and no small satisfaction to Mr Callaghan. In a contest of such eccentricity, accompanied by violence, with no fewer than 10 candidates, the Labour majority of 3,825 is really quite remarkable.

It is in fact a bad omen for the Tories, who could scarcely have hoped to maintain their recent run of by-election successes in this particular constituency. At 8.7 per cent the swing to the Conservatives is nevertheless lower than might have been expected.

Taken with other and more general evidence, this suggests that the Government's electoral prospects may be improving a little, or that the decline in Labour's fortunes has at least been checked. That is certainly my own impression, and not only on account of Ladywood. There is no need for alarm.

There is a possibility, however, that there may be cause for just a tremor of anxiety.

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## The battle to save the Jewish art which has survived the ravages of persecution

*Modern English Usage* is best: if one omits the "one" will be accused of pedantry; if one uses "the", one will be jumped on by the purists; so it is wiser to avoid the expression (at least in "Hoi Carrotot") altogether.

My reference books do not tell me anything I should like to know. There is, for instance, the custom handed down from generation to generation of apostrophizing certain furry animals first thing in the morning—the first day of the month, for instance, whether this was a universal custom in these islands or whether the creatures apostrophized were different in different parts of the country, such as "Weasels" in Wexsex, "Badgers" in Bedfordshire and "Squirrels" in Suffolk. On the first of May, I visited a hundred crossword addicts from Cheshire and the adjoining counties were assembled in Chester to compete in a crossword regional final, so I took the opportunity of asking them what was the magic word which they had said, or should have said, first thing in the morning (could it, I asked myself, be "Cats"?): to my dissonant voice they replied "Rabbitts" except for a few (I hope they were not racists!) who said "White Rabbitts". So perhaps the "Rabbitts" custom is nationwide. I wonder how it originated—should it be an old fertility invocation, perhaps?

Reference books, however, are not for the competitors in the annual Currys SackTimes National Crossword Championship who are required to solve crosswords unaided. Of more than 100 competitors, I saw a few in battle with commendable fortitude in this year's seven regional finals, 18 have qualified to meet the 1976 champion,

Mr James Atkins, at the National Final at the Piccadilly Hotel (not, please note, the Europa Hotel which was the venue mentioned in the original conditions) on Sunday, September 4. The 19 finalists will be asked to solve 10 puzzles for each of which a 30-minute period will be allowed, puzzle-point being won with each correct word and a time bonus point for each minute taken. The order of the puzzles allowed in the case of a tie for correct solution: the order is decided primarily on puzzle-points, but in the case of a tie time bonus points will be taken into account. If even with time bonus points there is still a tie for first place (this has happened twice in eight years, only at regional level) a fifth puzzle will be used for a play-off against the clock. Several of the finalists are competing in the National Final for the first time, one of them never having competed in a championship before, and three of the finalists are women.

As in previous years spectators will be welcome. The admission fee will be £1.50 a head (to include refreshments) and spectators may attempt the puzzles themselves, the fastest all-correct solving time for each puzzle among the spectators earning the solver a prize. There will also be quick-crossword competitions during the intervals. The admission fee may be paid either on entry or by post in advance to National Crossword Championships, Grand Metropolitan Hotels, 7 Stratford Place, London W1A 4YU. Spectators wishing to be in the part should arrive in time to be in their places by 1.30 pm.

**Edmund Akenhead**  
Crossword Editor

The first international conference to be dedicated entirely to Jewish art will take place on August 23, 24 and 25 at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, under the aegis of the Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies.

Learned debates about the definition of Jewish art, and indeed the possibility of its existence in the light of the iconoclastic Second Commandment—have been increasing, respectively, since the late nineteenth-century. Yet that was also the period when the most important Jewish art objects were first largely discovered and made known to a wide public.

A private collection of Jewish ceremonial art was shown at the 1878 international exhibition in Paris, and the exhibits (today part of the Musée Cluny) were shown again, together with rich material from British collections, in the impressive Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887 at the Royal Albert Hall.

America had its first exhibition of Jewish art in New York in 1892, when a private collection (subsequently lent to the United States National Museum in Washington and later to become the nucleus of the Jewish museum of New York) was exhibited in Chicago. In 1898 the famous *hagadah* of Sarajevo, a medieval illuminated Hebrew manuscript from Spain, and published by the German art historian, Julius von Schlosser, working with the Hebrew scholars, David Heinrich Müller and David Kaufmann, and the existence of the hitherto unknown art of medieval Jewish illumination was revealed to the world.

Societies for the preservation and study of Jewish art and works of art were founded in Vienna (1897) and Frankfurt am Main (1900), and a steady flow of learned publications,

reports and inventories followed.

By the First World War public collections of Jewish ceremonial art had been formed in Danzig (Gdansk), Jerusalem, Prague, Warsaw and elsewhere, and the number of Jewish ceremonial objects had increased ever since. The private collecting of Judaica became a fashion and Jewish ceremonial art an established category in the antique markets as well as the auction houses.

Sharp dealers and inventive forgers were quick to capitalize on the collector's enthusiasm. It is perhaps not entirely accidental that the new interest in this aspect of the Jewish heritage coincided with the spread of secularization in Jewish society as well as with the emergence of the Jewish national movement (the First Zionist congress assembled in 1897). The craving for cultural roots, symbols and a national artistic tradition has clearly inspired discoveries and research in this new field.

The Second World War resulted in the disappearance of millions of Jewish ceremonial objects. Poland was robbed of much of its Jewish treasure. Throughout Germany precious metals were collected from Jewish homes and melted down. The train load of Jewish ceremonial silver which the Americans found at Wiesbaden towards the end of the war was only a fraction of what had actually been destroyed.

## Standards

To be sure I would lunch at the ... and of course I would drink ... but the thought of an evening ... quite frightens the life out of

Select collections of synagogue silver, like the one formerly in the museum of Augsburg, disappeared either during the war or in the harsh months following its end. The sense of tragic loss, and the storage, enshrouding the remaining objects with a sentimental value which was soon reflected in the movement of prices as well as other activities in the market.

A curious outcome of the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia was the setting up of the Jewish museum (today the State museum) of Prague in its present form. The Nazis, with a perverse didactic urge, decided to create out of Prague's old Jewish synagogues and cemetery an anthropological museum describing the history, religion, customs and ceremonies of the exterminated race. Many thousands of books, synagogue textiles, ceremonial objects and even household utensils were systematically collected from all over the *Protectorat* and carefully catalogued by a team of Jewish experts.

Other large collections of Jewish ceremonial art, more varied than that of Prague, are held by the Jewish museums of New York, Jerusalem, London and Los Angeles.

These comprise, with some notable exceptions, materials, dating mainly from the seventeenth to nineteenth century and include decorative artefacts for synagogue ritual throughout

the Jewish year as well as the domestic and personal ceremonies of the individual Jew—textiles and embroidery, silver, brass, pewter, wood, glass and ceramics, illuminated marriage contracts, *tal* (prayer shawls), bookbindings, jewelry, tombstones, amulets, and more.

Medieval illuminated manuscripts are stored in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the British Library, the Bodleian, and the National Library of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.

The 80 participants in the Oxford conference, familiar with this overwhelming evidence, will probably not be worried about the abstract definition of Jewish art. They will be concerned with more concrete problems. The lecturers will come from London, Strasbourg, Jerusalem and Detroit, and will expound of six themes: The continuation of Ancient Jewish art in the Middle Ages; The Iconography of the Hebrew Psalter, thirteenth-fifteenth centuries; Illuminated and engraved medieval *hagadot* from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries; Synagogue architecture between neoclassicism and historicism.

An art historian from Wayne State University will discuss the inevitable question: Is there a Jewish art? and a folklorist from Jerusalem will attempt to show Jewish folk art as a Jewish folk culture. Each lecture will be followed by discussion and the entire proceedings of the conference will be published in a special volume.

The meeting together may be no less important than the contents of the lectures. For it is the first conference to bring together all the categories of people who are professionally or personally involved in

Jewish art: academic and students, curators, tors and owners of museums private collectors.

The present situation. The present situation is a choly one. They are adequate funds and understaffed. They are usually called upon to communal education which must then neglect primary duties of research and preservation.

Trained museum staff badly needed everywhere quite apart from the funds, there is no academic professional institutions offers a course in Jewishology or Jewish art. The Postgraduate Studies could play a role.

The Oxford conference seem too topical in its to launch yet more projects in a crowded field. Yet may be of an entirely nature. Jewish ceremonies and related Judaica to large extent in private and the reading material is therefore There is no need to the urgency of establish centre for the training museum staff.

Both projects seem able, although they will on the good will and tion of individuals museums whose representatives will meet at the conference decide to establish central photographic for Jewish ceremonies well as the training of Judaica museology. They have given an additional worthy purpose to the Centre.

Isaiah S  
Visiting Fellow, Oxford  
for Postgraduate  
Studies.

**Isaiah S.**  
Visiting Fellow, Oxford  
for Postgraduate  
Studies.



is a sign of how used we have  
own to the volatility of by-  
ctions that it should appear  
ire extraordinary to hear of an  
ity one. Ladywood is a  
istituency where quirkish  
ects seemed possible for a  
nber of reasons. In the event  
only quirkish aspect was the  
ure of the Liberals (and that  
well on its way to becoming  
ordinary thing too).

# TEST FOR MR C

first blemish has now  
ured on the shining armour  
oral rectitude which Presi-  
Carter hoped would clothe  
nure Administration. It is  
in the shape of a question  
but it remains stubbornly  
ant to cleaning. The affair  
of Bert Lance, the Director  
Office of Management and  
it, will not go away. On  
day the Comptroller of  
ncy reported that its in-  
ations had been "con-  
g illegal in his conduct."  
President Carter expressed  
plete confidence and sup-  
on behalf of his old  
but there will be further  
ings next month by the  
Committee on Govern-  
l Affairs, and even at this  
a great deal of what has  
revealed makes uncomfort-  
reading. As the report  
"a recurring pattern of  
g bank relationships and  
al borrowing raises un-  
questions as to what con-  
s acceptable banking  
ces".

any standards Mr Lance's  
ering array of loans and  
afts must cause eyebrows  
e. His personal, profes-  
and political affairs seem  
e mingled on very intimate

Australian Government's law to prohibit strikes by post employees appears to be a general election issue, if only because such a law is so fundamental it requires a verdict from the federal electorate. The late cause of it is the postal workers in the central office, ostensibly shorter hours, which has used communications in the metropolitan sector. The office is now a statutory body, but it retains the same old right to deliver the mail which exposes workers to imprisonment to hold the country to ransom, as on a small scale in the Grunwick strike in London. In Sydney, Britain, the public is finding it difficult to circumvent this postal monopoly.

Far from clear, however, is the new legislation will be. The Government proposes to issue individual notices with dismissal notices, if they do not rebel against their union, and meekly accept dismissal, it is not clear if state's mails will be affected; and the possibility of postal services will be widely paralysed by the strikes in other parts. This is the central issue of a quasi-socialist movement—how are workers to be led when they resist the state? Basically it resolves the issue into the old communist who rules—the elected

makers of any colour. Other seats contain areas of urban decay quite as bad as the rural areas, but there cannot be many who are so few voters live in other, more hopeful, conditions. If such a constituency lost faith in the Labour Party, it would not turn to the Tories.

Equally, the Liberals never had a chance of getting far. They won the seat once in 1969, but then its poundage was very different. Their local voters were suffering from internal divisions but that may have only marginally influenced a disaster which is the present character of the seat (and a national record of twelve lost deposits in the last sixteen by-elections) probably made inevitable. Even if Saffron Walden is given all possible weight, the pact with Labour continues to have a catastrophic effect on the party in terms of lost votes as much as lost voters.

It is debatable whether their inability to stay in third place is more the Liberals' failure or the National Front's success. The Liberals were a well-established local force: the National Front did not even contest the seat at the last general election, when the same Liberal candidate gained 3,000 votes. But a place like Ladywood is natural ground for right-wing extremism, which attracts support at least as much from the left as from the moderate right. With the national publicity as well, it might have made great advances.

# CARTER

terms. Then there is the question whether he has disclosed everything that he should. The Comptroller says he failed to file with banks of which he was an officer certain reports of outside business interests and personal borrowings as required by statute. More seriously, allegations have appeared in the press that the results of earlier investigations in the operations of Mr. Lance's banks were suppressed after reaching the Department of Justice, and that the case was terminated two days before Mr. Lance's nomination. The doubts raised by these investigations, it is said, were not conveyed to the FBI when it made its routine check of Mr. Lance at the time of the nomination. Nor did they reach the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs which confirmed Mr. Lance's appointment after two days of hearings.

If these allegations are substantiated they will be damaging. They will bring back into the vocabulary of Washington the dreaded words "cover up" which Mr. Carter had hoped to banish. The damage will be greater; the greater because Mr. Lance, who rose from bank clerk to bank president in twelve years, is an old personal friend and political supporter of Mr. Carter, and

government or the union leadership? The problem is not unfamiliar in Britain, and is likewise unresolved here. Accordingly the Australian trial of strength is of relevance to Britain.

Mr Fraser, the Federal Prime Minister, is in a position analogous to that of Mr Heath in 1974. There is no doubt that much of the Australian public is weary and resentful of the ceaseless spate of strikes which disrupt public services and private business strikes which are partly caused by the disruptive effects of inflation—running at only 10 or 12 per cent—and partly by the doctrinaire leftist policies of the union leadership, influenced by Mr Robert Hawke.

To a great extent, the fight now is between Mr Fraser and Mr Hawke, rather than between Mr Fraser and Mr Whitlam. It looks as though Mr Fraser is now preparing to go to the country, and that Mr Hawke is nothing loath. The first signs of this early appeal to the electorate were seen in the change in the governor-generalship, which removed from the political arena Sir John Kerr, whose removal of Mr Whitlam in 1975 would have otherwise been an election issue. But the failure of the Federal Government to get through a constitutional referendum to arrange for the House of Representatives and Senate elections to be held simultaneously may have played a part in Mr Fraser's thinking.

Beating the Liberals can hardly be said to be a great advance, one is able to do so merely by topping one-twentieth of a loaf in the spite of the uncountably large number of by-elections and local elections recently in which the Liberals have been beaten into fourth place, support for the National Front remains patchy and sluggish.

The candidates on the left whose main theme was the opposition to the National Front or who made their appeal to particular immigrant groups, even worse. The same conditions that might have made voters ready to listen to the Front might have encouraged partisanship of other kinds among an immigrant community whose familiarity with British political affairs is relatively small. Whatever the quality of the candidates concerned (it was variable), such tendency would have raised the danger of the growth of factional alignments. But most of the coloured citizens of Ladywood like the whites, found that either the Labour or the Conservative candidate represented their own hopes and fears sufficiently well—or if not, indicated by heavy abstentions that no one else standing did so any better. An election which might have added strength to the forces of extremism has instead reaffirmed the persistent appeal of moderation and stability in our political life.

served under him when he was Governor of Georgia. He is no stranger or newcomer about whom Mr Carter could claim to have been misinformed or ill-informed. He is an associate of many years.

A president who sets very high standards must expect to be judged by them. He must also expect that a lot of people will be burrowing away with greater eagerness in the hope of being able to show that he is not living up to them. Washington since Watergate is a place of investigation, and Mr Carter's Administration will have to be of almost superhuman perfection to survive this sort of scrutiny, and emerge wholly unscathed. Perhaps Americans have now been led to expect too much in the way of purity from their politicians, but they have been through a bruising experience of being granted far too little. Two weeks after taking office Mr Carter promised that he would reform the Government to make it "as open and honest as it can be". He said that the public service should reflect the "very highest" standards of ability and conduct. Mr Lance's affairs are putting these words to the test. The affair of Mr Lance is now putting these words to the test.

Mr Fraser certainly needs an issue to divert attention from his Government's economic record. He took office when the economy was depressed and Mr Whitlam's management was widely criticized as ineffective if not actually flawed by irregularities, to use no stronger term. But though Mr Fraser tried to rescue the economy by financial orthodoxy, inflation has continued. Unemployment approaches half a million, and the world depression leaves Australia in the doldrums. Asian competition has put thousands of Australian industrial workers out of a job, but Australia fears to offend its industrial neighbours by fiercer trade barriers.

Recently complaints have been made that British migrants have imported militant and ideological trade unionism into Australia—the "English disease". In fact, Australia has taken over British (as compared with American or German) trade union organization and attitudes. There is no doubt that the Australian unions have carried their determination to be something between a state within a state and a parallel government co-equal with elected parliaments considerably further than in Britain. The crunch comes, inevitably, in the public sector. Mr Fraser's fate in both pro-voking a showdown, and in taking up a standing challenge to fight, will be watched with interest in Britain.

For Europe

from Sir Basil Z. de Ferranti, Sir Lord Gouthby (August 18) said that he was very much in favour of Sir Winston Churchill's philosophy as to Strasbourg in 1949-1950. He believed "that the fire of European unity could be kept burning by permanent institutions". He said National Parliaments would take no notice of, let alone take orders from, such a body.

The other half of the mixed metaphor could illustrate a different view. Churchill said we are going to Strasbourg "not to make a machine but to grow it into a living plant".

Graphical and political facts of life and to the bureaucracy, which thought no larger than the Scottish Office is a remarkable job, the living plant" has many dangers of growth and would now benefit from some democratic sunlight instead of the weedkiller of nominated national parliamentarians.

We have had our taste in Europe extended now to the EFTA and largely to the Lomé countries too. We are about halfway through this fundamental task of removing non-Europeans from the heart of the CAP, with wars admittedly but not cancer. We have the Social Fund, Regional Fund, European Investors Bank and a European basis of credit for loans. Most of all we have been able to get on with international negotiations. For the future we need to make more progress towards monetary union by controlling inflation and reducing imbalances of trade, expanding the common market so efficiently that it can be carried out at European level. We need to remove remaining barriers to trade, especially in the field of government purchasing for both civil and defence requirements. We

A direct election will help the voter to understand the benefits that their European member can fight for. The National Parliament will take notice of their views or their interests because it is in their interests to do so. They will not be "taking orders", they will be joining in a consensus.

Yours faithfully,  
BASIL Z. DE FERRANTI,  
Chairman, Economic and Social Committee of the European Community.  
2 Rue Ravenstein,  
Brussels.

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**Elvis Presley**  
*From Mr Tim Rice*  
Sir, Your leading article of August 1968 is correct when it states that Elvis Presley was a singer of great social significance and I am glad that President Carter has also paid official tribute to this extraordinary entertainer.

However, I take strong exception to your statements in the same leading article that Presley was an indifferent singer, performing for the most part mediocre songs, and was a totally uninteresting person. This is simply not true and I would be interested to know which popular singers you consider to be superior to Presley in these categories. Or are you unwilling to admit that any popular singers have any merit whatsoever?

Yours faithfully,  
TIM RICE,  
118 Wardour Street, W1.

August 18.

*From Mr Owen Jaques*  
Sir "— Singer of social significance." Your second letter today so describes a man who, according to the obituary, became the scandal of America from 1956 to 1958. He set the pace for successors who also had "an immoral influence on the mobs of girls who shrieked at concerts—etc., etc." Your leader states the results of the singer's influence but, while acknowledging that those results are still with us, does not praise or condemn.

I find it difficult to understand how the President of the USA can pay tribute to a man who caused many parents distress and was himself followed by many imitators. Socially significant true, but for good or evil?

Yours faithfully,  
OWEN W. JAKUES,  
Tresco,  
Porthrath Road,  
St. Mawes,  
Truro,  
Cornwall.

*From Mr R. G. Short*  
Sir, Your leading article of August 18 implies that Elvis Presley's huge popularity was somehow in spite of, rather than because of, his music. This suer is untrue and unfair. People do not buy Elvis Presley's records in order to annoy their parents; they bought them because they derived enormous pleasure from listening to Elvis Presley's magnificent and unique artistic performances.

Yours faithfully,  
R. G. SHORT,  
73 Hamlet Gardens, W6.

*From Mrs Joel Hurstfield*  
Sir, In 1956, the year when Elvis Presley's extraordinary talent burst upon the world, I started to teach in a large mixed comprehensive school in north-west London. I shall

From the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality

Sir, I have great respect for the experience and views of Mrs. Margaret Legum, whose interesting article you published on August 17, but I believe that her pessimism—based on the facts of your headline—will prove ill-founded.

I agree there is a risk that, with the chosen procedures under the Race Relations Act 1976, ordinary individuals may find themselves less able to get their grievances redressed; but the new Commission has very wide discretion to help individual complainants. Its Complaints Section is already in operation and has helped a number of individuals, and its Complaints Committee will make maximum use of this discretion. Among the first series of applications considered, 100 have already been approved. A legal representation is no less than half of the cases. The Commission recognizes the need to ensure that individual complainants get all possible help. We shall be helping individuals with lodging applications and, since we cannot assist all complainants, our officers are developing alternative sources of advice and assistance. This includes working closely with Citizens' Advice, and with legal advice centres and ethnic minority organizations. There is still scope, too, for conciliation.

Individual cases will set important precedents for eliminating racial discrimination. But it is not enough. It is also necessary to act on a broader front, together with a stronger attack on multiple deprivation and disadvantage and other problems which, as Mrs. Legum says, call for social programmes going far beyond legislation.

Here Mrs Legum does less than justice to the gains of the latest legislation. A major new role of the Commission will be the use of its "strategic" power to investigate whole areas of national life and tackle discrimination at its roots. The Commission will also be continuing the considerable educational and advisory role of the former Community Relations Commission.

Another advance in the new Act, not mentioned by Mrs Legum, is the placing on local authorities the specific duty to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations. Here again the Commission has an important role with its contacts and advice to local authorities.

No one should underestimate, either, the part to be played by local community relations councils not only in assisting complainants but in operating with the Commission in a concerted national strategy. Many of them now have staff working to good effect in various specialist fields.

The new legislation, which the Commission intends to use vigorously, offers a real opportunity for all to recognize the urgency of eliminating discrimination and promoting equality of opportunity and to act accordingly. Central and local government, employers and trade unions and many others must all play their part.

**Freedom to march**

From Mrs Derick Tupper

Sir, The comment by Mr Oscar Campos (August 18) concerning the media's references to those who oppose the National Front as "left-wingers" finally provokes me into commenting on the overall coverage of last Saturday's events in Lewisham.

The failure of the media to mention the attitude of "moderates" is an indictment rather of present-day standards of reporting than of any "painful silence" on the part of people of less than violent views. It is not in the nature of "moderates" to give publicity to protest, but it has almost been forgotten, in the hysteria and sensational reporting, that last Saturday's events began with a large and entirely peaceful march attended by more than 3,000 people who were mainly of just such moderate views — men and women from many different attitudes, and walks of life whose only common interest was a desire to protest, in the only way open to them, against the granting to the National Front of their "democratic" rights to express in hatred and provocation through the streets of the very people who stood to be most hurt by them.

Before setting out, the rally was addressed by a number of speakers, including a fiery and hard-hitting address from Bishop Colin Winter. He exalted Bishop Colville, while there was no mention of this rally (the ALCFAR rally) was taking place that day simply because Christians in this country had failed, and that the evil of racism had ceased to be regarded for what it was—namely, a sin. His remarks were also recorded by reporters, both in shorthand and by camera, but nowhere have I seen one instance of them being reported to the public at large. The ALCFAR presence in Lewisham closed with an account of the ALCFAR Holy Communion held in the open air outside St Stephen's, Lewisham, by

... We in the Commission are con-  
vinced by the evidence of serious

public support for our objectives. I hope this will be all the stronger in the time ahead, after recent events have shown the damage that could be done by race relations by small extremist minorities.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LANE, Chairman,  
Commission for Racial Equality  
Efflor House,  
10-12, Allington Street, SW1  
August 18.

*From Mr David Smith*

Sir, In her article about the administration of the new legislation to combat racial discrimination (August 17) Margaret Legum misses the opportunity to make the really important points about what is happening in this field at the moment. PEP research has clearly shown that most individual victims of discrimination do not know that they have been discriminated against and that they are not told why they have been refused a house or a job.

The kind of discrimination which has the most far-reaching effects is, for example, the application of systems by local authorities for the allocation of council housing which consistently tend to make Asians and West Indians queue for longer and to put them in poor accommodation when they are finally rehoused. This can only be tackled by the use of radical new powers to mount formal investigations of policies and practices which have been created by the Race Relations Act 1976. Beside the thousands of acts of discrimination that are the subject of individual complaints to the old Race Relations Board was insignificant, and the processing of individual complaints cannot, there-

fore, be the primary consideration. The real question to be asked is will the new powers be used? Research is also being done there, as Margaret Legum says, many other sources of disadvantage to minority groups besides discrimination that urgently need to be tackled. In this situation there is a danger that the good faith of the government may soon be questioned in this field. Lapsing into a conspiracy theory of public affairs they might well be tempted to assume that a government which wished to avoid taking any decisive action to combat racial disadvantage could do no better than pass a radical new anti-discrimination law, fail to fund the law enforcing agency adequately, and ensure that its complexion was predominantly conciliatory. Having appeared to act, such a government could safely avoid introducing costly programmes to combat other, more recalcitrant sources of disadvantage to minority groups.

We shall know that this is a bad dream when the new Commission begins to use its new powers energetically, and when the government introduces a range of policies to combat racial disadvantage in housing, education and employment.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID J. SMITH,  
PEP (Political and Economic Planning),  
12 Upper, Belgrave Street, SW1.  
August 19.

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"moderate" activity being reported, is more simply deserves to be. Is it

only the National Front, with their hymns of hate and their meral-tipped banners, or the Socialist Workers' Party, with their bottles and knives, who are worth reporting in these days of mass hatred and violence? Perhaps your readers can suggest an alternative way by which people of peace and good will can express their views and earn the acknowledgement of balanced reporting, without resorting to violence and mayhem.

Yours faithfully,  
NINA TAPPER, Chris Church  
(The Hill) representative to  
ALCAFAA  
91B King's Grove,  
Peckham, SE15.  
August 18.

*From Mr B. Ludlow Thorne.*

Sir, I should like to draw attention to the aspect of the riot riots in London and Birmingham, namely the right of the citizen to claim against the Police Authority for his area for loss or damage to property and goods as a result of a riot.

This arises under the 'Riot (Damages) Act 1886, the Regulations made in 1921 governing the making of claims require them to be delivered within 14 days after the riot, but on application made within those 14 days the Police Authority may extend the time to 42 days.

These time limits are so short as to amount to a denial of justice, especially as the law seems to be that once the time limits have expired a claim cannot be made, or if made, cannot be added to. It would be desirable that an allegation of riot should be notified to the police promptly, but there can be no excuse for not allowing proper time to quantify a claim. I draw attention to this in the hope that the Police Secretary will quickly make amending (and I would hope retrospective) regulations to be laid before Parliament when it reassembles.

**NO HOMEWORK.**

From Mr. Roldo Dahl  
Sir, My children go to private schools. As school children, from the age of seven on, they have always been given plenty of homework to do. And believe me, it had better be plenty. A 12-year-old will have one and a half hours of homework after a day at school lasting from 8.45 am to 4 pm. A boarder will have the equivalent amount of private tuition in the evenings.

I have spoken to many children who are at state schools and I have yet to find one (excepting those at our splendid grammar schools) who have been given work to do at home on a regular basis. The result is that as soon as they get back to their houses, most of them, out of sheer boredom, switch on the television and remain in front of it for the rest of the evening.

Why, I wonder, are children in comprehensive schools given no homework? Is it too much trouble for the teachers to correct it the next day?

I remain, etc.  
ROALD DAHL  
Cipsy House,  
Greve Missonda,  
Buckinghamshire.  
August 18.

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with the Economic Minister—the late Sir Leslie Rowan—and Commercial Attaché, it was felt that a twin engine aircraft such as the Havilland Dove was needed. At the time I was asked if I thought there was any chance of selling such an aircraft in the States, and I gave an estimate of perhaps 12 or 13.

Subsequently a Dove was allocated to the Embassy and although it was for official use, many of those interested in aviation, both private and commercial, were able to see it. It was given many demonstration flights, a few months sufficient interest in the aircraft developed for the manufacturers to send over an official representative. By the time I left Washington some 70 Doves had been bought or were on order.

It is a further example of the invaluable advantages of diplomatic-commercial cooperation I can testify as American representative for Vickers and then British Aircraft Corporation to the help given by the Washington Embassy staff, from the Ambassador onwards, in the successful American sales of both the Viscount and the BAC111 (an operation that was not without complexities).

I doubt if the British aircraft industry would have done as well as it did in the United States without the help and complete understanding of the Washington Embassy.

Yours faithfully,  
**CHRISTOPHER CLARKSON,**  
PO Box 467,  
Old Lyme,  
Connecticut 06371.  
United States.  
AUGUST 10.

**Marie Curie portrayal**  
*From Miss Marie Ney*  
Sir, I have read with dismay a notice in *The Times* today (August 17) of last night's Part 1 of Marie Curie on BBC 2. This is an admirable intelligent piece of television in all ways, and it is sad that the critic of your great paper can only assume no one will know anything of Marie Curie's Polish background and that he should have been "exceedingly bored by it".

The intelligent sensitive and imaginative use of a medium I do not specially like deserved a more intelligent critical approach for this particular programme both for the actors and the technicians. The *Radio Times* supplied a list of the Polish names if Mr Reynolds had not been too "bored" to look at it and his job as "Miss Thelma" is quite unworthy of the subject and of *The Times*.

Yours truly,  
MARIE NEY,  
91 Dorehouse Street, SW3.  
August 17.

**The British Raj**  
*From Sir Ian Stephens*  
Sir, May I please protest against increasing misuse of "the Raj"? British people, under the British ruled India, often used the term as meaning our raj, our rule, our power, our empire, they would also abuse historically, or futuristically, to Hindu raj, Muslim raj, Sikh raj. The word raj merely means (OED) sovereignty, rule, kingdom. To use it, as "the media" in Britain nowadays often do, as necessarily meaning this period when the British ruled India is absurd. Absurdity indeed reached its peak Sir, in your own PHS column yesterday, in the phrase "the Raj and his

**Memorandum** -  
Yours etc  
**IAN STEPHENS,**  
King's College,  
Cambridge,  
August 13.

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**Recovering the Ashes**  
*From Mr Paul Myers*  
Sir, Having recovered the Ashes in this century first in 1926, the year of the Queen's birth; then in 1953, her Coronation year; and now in 1977, Silver Jubilee year, will we have to wait until the next great event of Queen's life for such an event to take place again? The year 2002, the Golden Jubilee, seems a long way away.  
Yours faithfully,  
**PAUL B. MYERS,**  
Potwell Copse,  
West Walserton,  
Rundel,  
West Sussex.  
August 16.







# UK drops duties on steel from Japan

them with some degree of control over the level of interest rates. It is not too far, too fast, at a time when official policy is not to allow the exchange rate to appreciate too much, the strain of the inflow of foreign money.

At the same time, there is likely to be a higher Government funding requirement as it continues to sell sterling to prevent it appreciating too much.

Not unexpectedly after the Bank of England's signals to the money markets on Thursday, the 10-year tender of 6.4201 per cent comfortably led the minimum lending rate unchanged at 7 per cent.

The authorities are, however, expected to be faced with a similar dilemma when further pressure in the

money markets is likely to develop. The City still adheres to the view that sterling should be allowed to appreciate still more to give the authorities the leeway to allow interest rates to fall without inflating the money supply.

In the gilt-edged market, governments' stocks had by the close recovered much of their earlier weakness, and the 10-year bond moved up to a point of 100 prices at one stage and closed between 1 and 2 point down on the day with the market taking in its stride Citibank's 1 per cent increase in its prime rate. Meanwhile in the pound re-

covered some of Thursday's fall against the dollar to close at \$1.7404 with dealers reporting a certain amount of Bank of England intervention.

Sterling's effective depreciation index against the basket of currencies remained steady at 62.1 although the issue of the two government tap stocks helped to narrow sterling's forward discounts against the Swiss franc and other European currencies.

Frank Vogl  
ington, Aug 19  
merican consumer prices in-  
l on a seasonally adjust-  
sis by only 0.4 per cent  
r to register the smallest  
ly gain seen so far this

cent gain for this period and which follows the strong 7.5 per cent increase registered in the first quarter.

It was announced last night by the Federal Reserve Board that the money supply fell

sharply in the last statement week. The news served in the stock markets today to blunt the effect of the prime rate increases.

Latest supply data suggest to many money market experts on Wall Street that the Fed can move further towards increased tightening of credit policies.

Despite the decline in the money stock over the last week, the Fed's balance sheet is some £1,500m (about £875m) on the narrowly defined M1 basis, the money supply has increased on this basis over the last three months at an annual rate of 4.4 per cent, which compares with the Fed's target compound with the Fed's target compound of 4 to 6.5 per cent.

Citibank's prime rate rise is in response to the general increase in interest rates over the last few weeks.

which has seen the rate for federal funds rise by about 0.50 per cent to around 6 per cent.

There was a rise in the consumer price index of 0.6 per cent in June and there has been an increase of 6.7 per cent over the last 12 months to stand today at 182.6 (1967 equals 100).

New gnp data reveal that nominal gnp in the second quarter rose by 13.7 per cent to an annualized \$1,870,000m and thus, as Americans put it, the economy here is moving rapidly towards the "two trillion dollar" level.

A provisional duty of £110 a tonne on Japanese steel filings was imposed by the department on May 19, aimed at heading off a large shipment then on its way to the United Kingdom. It was the second duty on steel imported from Japan and illustrated the Government's determination to take a hard line.

Whitehall officials also consider that they need to be on much safer ground when imposing duties because of the growing impression that the Japanese may test such decisions in the courts.

Japanese steelmakers are said to be operating at less than 80 per cent of capacity and the fall in their exports contributed particularly to growth in import restrictions in the United States and Europe.

A spokesman said the association believed Japanese domestic prices of flats were "as much dumped as the export prices", and it would continue to press the Government to conduct a production

The institute said today that output was down in Japan, the EEC countries and the United States.

## ECGD total

## shoe curbs

## Boilermakers' merger cleared

## Property group cuts debt by £240m

leaves it with post-year-end debts of £46.5m and cash deposits of £15.1m. Debt to equity ratio has fallen from the core to 3.5 to 1 ratio of 1975 to just 1.2 per cent.

And although there is a mismatch of foreign currency loans to overseas assets—£13.8m of borrowings being secured by £10.9m of assets—CPC has Bank of England permission to repay its foreign borrowings outside of the investment currency premium.

Since its main non-matched overseas loan is repayable until 1979 at the earliest, Mr Marler said that it had not yet been decided whether to repay the debt in advance or not.

As the accounts to March 23 pre-date the £4.3m sale of the Knightsbridge Estate to BP pension fund, the £15.1m is 2.5 per cent stake in Nottingham's Victoria shopping centre to ICI's pension fund, the reported pre-tax loss of £4.4m.

## Monopolies inquiry on copper

## company may gain control of Ansbacher

This compares to a market price yesterday of 9½p.

It means the group follows Edward Bates to become the second potentially foreign-controlled British merchant bank within a matter of weeks.

Also, £12m of the total raised by the notes will be used to buy back loans made last year by Lloyds Bank, which was released from an undertaking to provide a further long-term loan of £1m.

The Takeover Panel has ruled

that, provided a majority of the other shareholders approve the scheme, the obligation to make a general cash offer under the Citv Code will be waived. The merchant banking arm of Henry Ansbacher produced profits of £316,000, and £1m of the new money is to be used to bring the bank's capital up to £5m.

# ey discusses sale of tion business to Short

ers, emerged yesterday as the most possible bidder for the troubled aviation group, which is 70 per cent government owned, the holding held equally by the nationalized Rolls-Royce and the Harland & Wolff building yard, is in talks with Fairley over the takeover of the engineering group's Trilander aircraft plant in Belgium, where there were 35 completed but unsold aircraft and a further 12 awaiting completion of sale negotiations.

Fairley acquired the Islander and Trilander aircraft when it bought the Britten-Norman unit, completed in 1981, and 750 of the light aircrafts have been sold throughout the world since its maiden flight in June 1965.

Despite the aircraft's popularity, B-N itself succumbed to higher research and development costs going into the new program. Fairley outbid 34 others for control.

The bulk of the construction work was moved from Bembridge on the Isle of Wight to the Fairley factory in Belgium, although Fairley retains a fitting-out plant at Bembridge and supervises assembly of the full assembly line in Romania.

## Group plan encouraging investor

Financial Staff

Executive Bow Group  
the tax privileges  
investment institutions  
to encourage more  
the investment, espe-

## BICC is closing factory after fall in demand

British Insulated Callender's  
Cables is to close its Renfrew  
works because of lack of orders.  
BICC directors told the 435-  
strong workforce yesterday that  
the works, owned by BICC sub-

A company spokesman said that it was hoped to redeploy some of the displaced employees.

The factory is in the same area as the Babcock & Wilcox works which had to make 1,200 rebar cables earlier this year when orders for Drax B failed to materialize.

BICC said yesterday that the Renfrew factory was being closed because of a major drop in United Kingdom demand for power cables.

The Times index : 200.58 + 0.13  
The FT index : 487.7 + 0.1

**THE POUND**  
Bank Bank

old 1p to 35p	Australia 5	30.25	30.25
old 1p to 120p	Austria Sch	60.25	28.25
4p to 64p	Belgium Fr	64.50	61.50
7p to 25p	Canada 5	1.91	1.86
7p to 25p	Denmark Kr	10.35	10.35
8p to 17p	Finland Mkks	7.23	6.98
8p to 13p	France Fr	8.78	8.86
8p to 13p	Germany Dm	8.42	8.42
10p to 35p	Italy L	64.73	61.73
10p to 35p	Hongkong S	8.20	7.95
10p to 35p	Italy L	1565.00	1510.00
10p to 35p	Japan Y	455.00	465.00
10p to 35p	Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.22
12p to 35p	Norway Kr	9.48	9.12
12p to 35p	Portugal Esc	87.00	75.00

5p to 150p	S Africa Au	1.67	1.71
	Spain Pes	149.00	144.00
	Sweden Kr	7.95	7.60
	Switzerland Fr	4.39	4.17
	US \$	1.78	1.73
	Yugoslavia Dnr	34.00	32.00

1.16502 on Friday, was 0.669436.

Reuter's index was previous 1478.0).

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other

## £240m

After discussions with

## Government concern over

Speaking in Brazil after trips to Mexico and Venezuela, he said he would not conceal his concern at the recent turn of events in the negotiations.

He said the European Com-

"We regard these changes as essential if our industry, which has lost 100,000 jobs under the MFA, is not to suffer further rapid weakening in the next few years. We cannot allow our in-

developing countries could no longer be treated as a homogeneous group for trading purposes. Some were more capable than others of granting a degree of reciprocity in trading relationships.

Brazil was among a group of

**FREE STATE GEDULD MINES LIMITED**  
[Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa]

(a) they shall not rank for dividends declared on or before 30th September 1977;

(b) with effect from 1st October 1977, or the date of their allotment to Western Holdings Limited and/or its nominees, whichever is the earlier, the said 440,000 4s. shares of 50 cents each shall automatically become converted into 440,000 ordinary shares of 50 cents each ranking pari passu in all respects with the existing 10,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 cents each in the capital of the COMPANY.

person or by proxy or of voting at any general meeting of the company must comply with the regulations of the company under which share warrants to bearer are issued.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint one or more proxies to attend, speak and, on a poll, vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the company.

Registered Office : By order of the Board  
44 Main Street, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited



## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Small companies trusts

## Electra-fying a neglected sector

From the team that gave you the biggest investment trust in the United Kingdom comes a new small companies fund. Or to be more precise, two new small companies funds, one orthodox, one exempt, designed by Electra House as vehicles for institutional participation in companies capitalised at under £20m.

Any attempt to revive interest in this neglected area is to be welcomed. It is fairly ironic that the latest initiative has come from Electra House, which has recently devoted its energies to unscrambling the time disorganised crossholdings of the Cable and Globe investment trusts, merging them in the process into a £160m dinosaur to dwarf the sector.

But that aside, it is refreshing to see that a major investment trust like Electra—with £350m under its wing—does not feel itself too big to bother with a new, and initially small, venture.

Some 30 institutions have already put up a total of £30m over the past few weeks. Around £1m of that has come from Electra's existing trusts. Two thirds of the money raised has come from gross funds, going into the exempt trust, where the minimum initial holding is £50,000.

The Small Companies Fund, for other institutions, has a minimum subscription of £25,000. Both are authorised unit trusts going for above average yields and capital growth, specialising in smaller industrial companies.

The concept is not new. There are already a number of funds, some open to the general investor, some exclusively institutional vehicles, offering specialisation in this area. Electra's Unicorn 500 is far and

away the largest at around £43m. Hambros has two such trusts—Smaller Companies at around £11m and Second Smaller Companies at £3m.

New Court comes some way down the size league at £11m, while Key Fund Managers quickly launched a small company unit trust last October which already has £3m of funds under its belt.

While the latter is open to the public, it has not yet been actively promoted, mainly because the problems of the parent merchant bank, Keyser Ullmann, have meant the entire group keeping a low profile. The bulk of the funds in the trust have come from institutional investors participating on a share exchange basis. Its first report to unitholders shows a very high turnover of stocks in its portfolio.

There are some other funds catering exclusively for institutions. New Court has a sister exempt fund in the Channel Islands. Key Fund Managers operates a £2.5m exempt trust, while Hambros is dusting off one of its small exempt vehicles with a view to relaunching it this winter.

The idea behind the Electra launch is that the majority of institutions have neither the time nor the resources to invest sensibly in small groups, but are willing to participate in an institutional vehicle for investment in smaller companies.

Lack of institutional support has resulted in what Electra terms a "two tier market", where good quality small groups tend to sell on much higher yields and lower multiples than larger companies in the same product area.

There are, from the institutional viewpoint, a number of problems associated with small company investment. A relatively small holding in terms of value can result in the institution ending up with a fairly large proportion of a company's equity, putting it in a position of responsibility not just to its own fund and beneficiaries, but also to the company and its other shareholders.

In the past a few institutions, like the Imperial Group's Pension Fund, have achieved good performance by making a speciality of investing in smaller companies rather than sticking solidly to the blue chips.

But with stockmarkets becoming trickier in the last half decade, fund managers are more than ever tending to steer clear of this type of investment.

Thinking appears to have been partly influenced by events in the United States, where the fiduciary duties of managers and trustees are being regarded more critically by beneficiaries of pension and other institutional funds.

As one United Kingdom manager put it: "No one is going to worry if you lose money in Marks & Spencer. But if a manager comes a cropper in some relatively obscure stock he is putting his head on the chopping block."

At the same time, there is an awareness that the gap between the ratings bestowed on small and large companies is widening to an unjustified extent, even considering the problems of marketability and security. At the same time there is increasing political pressure for managers to broaden their range of investments as demonstrated by some of the evidence presented to the Wilson committee.

Small company unit trusts have put in a respectable performance over the years, both on the income and capital front. Since its launch in 1969 the Unicorn 500 has risen by more than 100 per cent, against a rise of around a quarter for the market as a whole.

The two Hambros entrants have figured in the top 15 best performers among the growth funds this year with gains of around a third. Increased take-overs directed at the smaller company—has helped performance in recent weeks.

Key's Smaller Companies Fund, despite the need to overhaul the portfolio in the early months, has kept abreast of the market since its launch last October.

But some investors have burnt their fingers in the past—notably in Singer & Friedlander's Young Companies investment trust.

Despite its lack of a track record in this field Electra is hoping to bridge the communications gap between its institutional clients and small company management. It has set up an advisory panel of outside industrial and financial experts with plans to meet frequently—perhaps once a month.

It plans to produce regular detailed bulletins for its investors. While the trusts are the brainchild of Electra House director Michael Storer, the day to day job of managing the portfolio falls to former engineering analyst Field Walton who plans to be "on the road" seeing company managements four days a week.

Most managers already in the game are somewhat cynical about Electra's prospects of achieving the sort of in depth coverage it plans, and seriously

question whether this approach will produce a better performance. Small company funds, whether open to the general public or the institutional investor alone, adopt one of two strategies.

Key Smaller Companies, its exempt fund, and the Throgmorton Trust take fairly large stakes, up to 30 per cent between all the funds, in a smaller number of groups.

Others like Barclays Unicorn 500 or the Hambros trusts spread their investments more thinly over a wider selection. The Unicorn 500 is such a large fund that it keeps a high proportion of its portfolio in more marketable securities. Hambros does not like buying more than 2 per cent of any one small company.

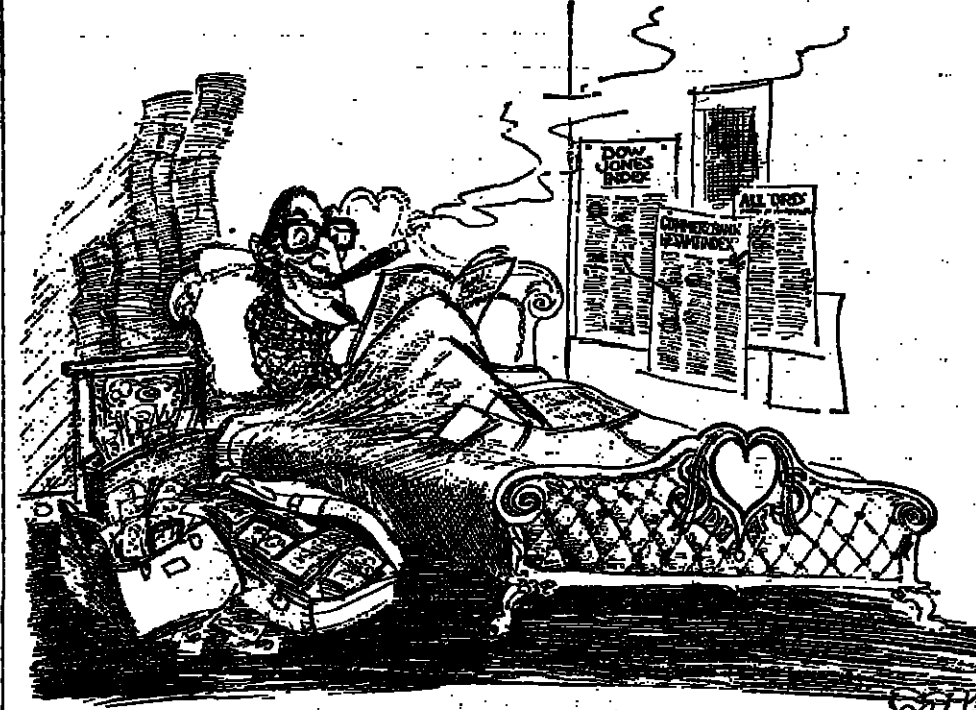
By contrast Electra seems happy to build up large shareholdings up to the maximum of 20 per cent that it could legally hold in the two trusts, which will, as much as possible, have matching portfolios. It does not shy from the prospect of influencing management or making board appointments—areas where angels, not to mention fund managers, fear to tread.

A more immediate problem is getting the £5m it has so far raised into the stockmarket without churning share prices.

And as the index approaches the magic 500 mark, the two new trusts could be setting themselves a difficult task of achieving performance over the next few years is concerned.

Margaret Drummond

Working abroad



## Expatriate investment

One of the main reasons why United Kingdom exchange control residents are deterred from investing outside the scheduled territories is the insistence of the Treasury that all such transactions should pass through the investment currency market—thus incurring the dollar premium.

To appreciate the fundamental importance of this structure one must ask the question: "What would happen if that were not so?" The answer would surely be, even from the most patriotic of us: "Because we would hedge our bets and invest most of our money in countries with far stronger economies, less influenced by political and sociological problems and with a currency that has not depreciated in world terms by 60-odd per cent in the past few years."

The expatriate, particularly the expatriate who can annually become non-resident for United Kingdom exchange control purposes, will be free of the imposition of the dollar premium on his investment transactions. The world, with rather special exemption to which I will refer later, is his oyster. But not all oysters contain pearls.

It could well be that the new expatriate, free of the United Kingdom's high rates of taxation and earning a much larger salary, will, for the first time in his life, have money to invest in an quantity. Even those who have invested previously in the United Kingdom market may feel at a loss.

Many small United Kingdom investors beat, and beat regularly, the FT Ordinary Share Index. With the help of their stockbrokers they stay ahead of the field.

The working expatriate who has been used to handling his own investment affairs in this way may, of course, choose to continue to do so once he is abroad. Whether he is wise to do so is open to debate—particularly if he does eventually become non-resident within the United Kingdom for exchange control purposes and has quite large sums of capital to invest in the international markets.

Beating, and regularly beating, the FT Index is one thing; staying abreast of the intricacies of the Commerce Bank Composite Index of Germany or the Sydney All Ordinaries Index of Australia is another. He would need, for his own well-being, to be able to follow and interpret daily the currency movements whether in Tokyo, New York, Amsterdam or London.

He would, if he were to do a proper job, need to have at his disposal such connections as would help him to assess economic and political trends, and have the time and the patience, not to mention the ability, to study balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. Since the main the working expatriate will need to employ himself on

other matters, the management of his investments is generally best left to others; to those whose business is to invest in the markets of the world.

Simplicity of procedure with dependability of management should be the expatriate's primary aim. Ideally the head-aches of investment management should be left to experts, and a painless way of achieving this would be through managed funds, designated in not sterling currencies, most of which are organized much along the lines of the concept of unit trusts with which we are familiar in the United Kingdom.

The United States dollar is recognized as the major international trading currency, and not unnaturally many of the investment funds which are available throughout the world are denominated in dollars. It would be wrong to assume, however, that the underlying investments—equities, fixed interest securities, property—which form the bases of these funds are all invested in the American market.

I said earlier that with one exception any expatriate can invest throughout the world. The expatriate who is "external" for exchange control must invest anywhere but the new term expatriate, who since he is not abroad for the required three years, remains resident in the United Kingdom for exchange control purposes may not invest his overseas earnings directly into the many first class foreign currency funds available in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Gibraltar.

The fund managers, in order to appease the Bank of England, must refuse any direct investment from expatriates who remain resident within the United Kingdom for exchange control purposes. If, however, any of the scheduled territory foreign denominated funds are quoted on a foreign stock exchange, a short-term expatriate may buy them via a foreign-based stockbroker.

From the Bank of England's viewpoint foreign currency life assurance policies count as foreign currency securities. Over the past 10 years or so successive United Kingdom governments have imposed heavy restrictions on the number of years for which a British-based life assurance company may issue endowment policies. Few such policies exist abroad, particularly in Switzerland, Germany and Holland. Any one who is non-resident for United Kingdom exchange control purposes may buy foreign currency life assurance, while he is abroad, pay premiums limited to coincide with his time abroad, and allow the policy to mature some time in the future when, in all probability, he is back home in the United Kingdom.

An expatriate who enters a life assurance contract to pay annual premiums to a foreign

life assurance company is out his life or for a longer than his period of expatriation may could pay those premiums, in currency, without the impact of the dollar premium on his return. What an age! Provided the life assurance policy is deposited the United Kingdom under control of the Bank of England, the expatriate's return to this country future premium may be paid, in foreign currency, at the current exchange.

Once the expatriate designated as a resident exchange control within the United Kingdom will lose all the benefits of expatriation. In particular future investment abroad normally only be made in investment currency, involves paying the premium.

Foreign denominated trusts such as Rot Holland, Sapiro in Luxe or any of the Channel Islands foreign currency funds management is outside scheduled territories returning British expatriate method of retaining some flexibility in investment.

Whereas a returning expatriate with a portfolio of individual international shares will have to pass the investment currency if he intends to "switch" part of his portfolio managers of foreign funds can switch, select which the funds are without the imposition surcharge imposed by vestment currency market.

As in all matters concerning working overseas, professional advice is essential if fits are to be obtained. Investment, any intention to purchase shares, or source of advice will be left to the individual.

Investment will play part in building up wealth but it must be remembered that many "gold" opportunities will be by having money to invest in such schemes as the new expatriate blindly in.

The underlying caveats international investment be the normal ones that can be lost as well as and that invested capital be locked up over a long term. There is a regrettable fact that ethics of some investment media are comparable to those recommended by Kingdom-based advisers.

Harry B

The writer of this series the author of Working published by Fundex

Consumer credit

## Counting the cost in never-never land

Many of you may feel buying pangs at the sight of a colour television, a suite of furniture or perhaps even a car in the high street showrooms after two years or more of self-denial during the acute squeeze on disposable incomes.

Mr Hesley's second batch of tax concessions will, after all, be dropping into most pay packets at the end of the month. There is a strong possibility that mortgage payments will become less onerous in a couple of months, and debtors are being told that so far as the battered British economy is concerned we will soon be in the promised land.

Certainly, the July retail sales figures were suggesting that spending in the shops was picking up, a trend confirmed by some of the big discount groups like Comet Radiovision where chairman Michael Hollingsbery has seen a sharp upturn in sales, not only of seasonal items like deep-freezers but colour televisions and hi-fi equipment as well.

For most consumers, however, items of expenditure are usually large enough to involve some form of credit arrangement, whether it is an overdraft from the bank, an instalment credit agreement from one of the hire-purchase companies, or increased use of credit cards.

In case you are still mystified, however, about the difference between the flat and the true rate of interest, the former is based on the total sum outstanding on a credit agreement and takes no notice of the fact that payments are made at regular intervals, whereas the true rate is based on the balance on the agreement throughout its life.

Mr Hesley's second batch of tax concessions will, after all, be dropping into most pay packets at the end of the month. There is a strong possibility that mortgage payments will become less onerous in a couple of months, and debtors are being told that so far as the battered British economy is concerned we will soon be in the promised land.

Certainly, the July retail sales figures were suggesting that spending in the shops was picking up, a trend confirmed by some of the big discount groups like Comet Radiovision where chairman Michael Hollingsbery has seen a sharp upturn in sales, not only of seasonal items like deep-freezers but colour televisions and hi-fi equipment as well.

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While overdraft rates may be cheaper at the moment—and the dearth of bank lending will almost certainly mean that your application will fall on friendly ears—your bank manager may well want to steer you towards a personal loan.

Despite the higher cost the personal loan customer knows precisely what his monthly commitment is and the fixed aspect of the interest rate certainly makes it attractive during a time of volatile movements. In addition, tax relief may also be available if the loan is for home improvements which brings the real cost down to only 11 per cent.

In contrast personal loans arranged under an instalment credit agreement with one of the high-purchase groups are invariably more expensive than those with the banks.

Depending on what the loan is to be used for—home improvements, for instance, are usually cheaper than those for cars or consumer durables—you can expect to pay a flat rate of between 11 and 14 per cent on a two-year agreement which, generally speaking is the lowest allowed under present government hire-purchase restrictions.

Here the fall in interest rates has been much more sedate with the banks cutting the true rate of interest this year on an average two-year loan from 19.7 per cent to 16.7 per cent.

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Clearly for larger items such as cars and furniture, extended credit terms may be the only alternative. But for slightly less expensive goods such as colour televisions or deep freezers it may still make sense to make use of credit cards like Access or Barclaycard. Their rate of interest of 2 per cent a month, making a true rate of 26.8 per cent, may look daunting, but taking account of the 25-day interest free period a six-month loan would cost in the region of 18.3 per cent, which for unsecured lending is not bad.

Finally, it is worth looking into the credit agreements that individual stores and groups offer. Debenhams, for instance, have been aggressively chasing credit customers and while its credit terms are in general little different from elsewhere it does offer interest-free credit for six months on selected goods such as televisions and furniture.

Harrods' charge account of 11 per cent a month on the outstanding balance is somewhat cheaper than credit cards and several other stores' groups. Currys, for instance, can be worthwhile trying to thrash out terms with individual credit managers.

Ronald Pullen

## A day in the life of a hard-working dad

What you have to belong to nowadays is a pressure group. There are so many of them pressurizing in so many directions that it is amazing the whole system doesn't explode into a million pieces. Anyway, if you aren't represented by a pressure group, you're going to get left behind, that's the thing.

There is one pressure group called Gingerbread which deals with the problems of single parent families. Personally, I think there is room for a subgroup called Ginger Nuz which deals with the problems of the self-employed single parent family. If you think being a single parent is difficult, imagine the problems of anybody foolish enough to be a single parent and self-employed as well—particularly around the time when children break up and simultaneously clients are about to go on holiday.

The current fashion is for people's lives to be documented in programmes depicting a typical day. President Carter himself has set the fashion and I would be foolish not to follow his lead:

08.15 Get up, clean teeth, shave (rapidly). Chinese alarm clock having failed to go off for fifth consecutive day.

08.20 Rouse family.  
08.30 Breakfast, read mail. All bills. File in top hat ready for monthly draw.  
08.45 Telephone friends and create the day for Blake (swimming, lunch and swimming). Emmeline (tennis, lunch, tennis and disco). and John (shooting, sparrows, lunch, casual dalliance). tea, more casual dalliance. Imagine family that therefore have free day.



"2.20 Iron building society correspondence."

10.20 First Mum leaves with Blake after last minute panic about forgetting bathing suit, etc.  
10.25 Coffee.  
10.30 Note that washing machine has overflowed along shelf and into bread bin.  
10.35 File building society correspondence in drying machine.  
10.40 Second Mum of day arrives to collect Emmeline.  
10.42 Coffee.  
10.45 Urgent call from second client (life assurance company) as to whether meeting possible 2.30 pm. Alas meeting impossible because window cleaner, alternatively by business, is playing hard to get could make self dangerously valuable.  
10.50 Emmeline off. Fond farewell.  
10.55 Emmeline and second Mum return to collect tennis racket, etc.  
11.00 John announces he is bored and what to do. Gets dusty answer.  
11.05 Third Mum arrives. Coffee. Curious burning smell. Realize it's building society correspondence in drying machine. Extract building society correspondence and put in fridge.  
11.15 John off. Fond farewell.

11.20 John and third Mum return to collect air-gun and slugs.  
11.25 Coffee.  
11.30 Ring third client (computer company) to put forward general ideas for fantastic new campaign.  
11.40 Window cleaner arrives.  
11.41 Coffee with window cleaner, and negotiation re price.  
11.45 Note, when filing milk away, that building society correspondence has frozen to underside of ice compartment in refrigerator.  
11.50 Defrost refrigerator to release building society correspondence.  
12.00 Start work on report for second client.  
12.20 Remember that today is early closing.  
12.21 Hare off to shop.  
12.30 Return to house. Message from window cleaner (carried) re vital telephone calls from four potential clients.  
12.35 Pour drink. No ice in defrosted refrigerator, only wet building society correspondence.  
12.40 Humble repast—apple, cheese and further large drink.  
2.00 Thunderstorm destroys window cleaner's good work. Also cuts off telephone.  
2.05 Restart report.

2.10 Remember building society correspondence in tumbler dryer being tumbled with 47 pairs of socks.  
2.20 Iron building society correspondence.  
2.30 File 47 pairs of socks in sock drawers.  
2.35 Enter kitchen to find Jaffa (orange) on floor. Building society correspondence all over kitchen floor. Inflict injury and banish outside.  
2.40 Return to report.  
2.45 Cannot believe have done three hours' interrupted work. Have coffee to celebrate.  
5.42 All cats clamour for dinner. Jaffa hesitant because he's picked clean while sitting outside defrosting fridge. Curse him for thief and rogue. No impression.  
6.00 First Mum returns with Blake. Drink and gossip.  
6.15 Second Mum returns with Emmeline. Drink and gossip.  
6.30 Third Mum returns with John. Drink and gossip.  
7.50 Three leaves, exhausted after long day and children have to get own supper. Groans.  
8.01 Decide to give up report as bad job and write poem instead.  
11.00 Goodnight Blake. Emmeline. John.  
11.30 Finish poem. Poem reads: Slumped in a chair I lie inert. My stomach growling long and long (Curried spaghetti rings went wrong). I have no buttons on my shirt. The dirty dishes glare reproof. I made my bed a week ago. The clock is forty minutes slow. There is a vulture on the covered in dust I sit and muse. My state is vile to a degree. No one is looking after me. Must get myself a wife. But whose? 11.31 Clean teeth. Bed.

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Insurance

## Tax-free pension schemes

Life offices are waking up to the fact that there is life business to be sold to the self-employed, principals and partners who are not paying the maximum towards a personal pension policy.

Certainly, anybody in that category can pay up to 15 per cent of net relevant earnings towards a tax-advantageous pension contract, subject to an overall maximum of £3,000 in any one year. Full relief of tax is allowed on the contributions and the life office's fund into which they are paid operates on a tax-free basis.

When it is decided to take the pension, at any time between the ages of 60 and 75, part of it can be exchanged for a tax-free cash, with the remaining pension coming as earnings for tax purposes.

For those not paying the maximum towards a pension, life cover can be arranged. Here, the maximum premium is 5 per cent of net relevant earnings (or £1,000), and this premium counts towards the overall maximum of 15 per cent per annum, or £3,000, mentioned above.

The advantage is that the premium is eligible for full relief of income tax (at one's top rate), instead of at half the basic rate of tax as applies with normal life assurance. Also, since the business is written in a tax-free fund, a life office can charge slightly lower rates of premium.

At one stage, only some offices offered term assurance on this basis—and not particularly enthusiastically. Now, term assurance can be bought to provide straight cover against death until, say, policy holder's 60th, 65th, 70th or 75th (maximum) birthday—with premiums payable throughout. Or, cover may be provided until the age of 75, with premiums ceasing at, say the age of 60, 65 or 70.

This type of cover cannot be provided beyond the age of 75, and nor can it be written on a trust basis. To try to meet the need for life cover for the age of 75, with the policy proceeds free from capital transfer tax, the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society has developed a rather unusual contract. It is a whole life policy (that is, it pays out whenever death occurs). The amount payable in the event of death before the age of 75 is no more than three quarters of all the premiums which would have been payable up to the age of 75—if one had survived to that age.

Once one reaches the age of 75 there is a significant increase in the basic sum assured; and, at that stage, the policy participates in profits—backdated to inception.

For instance, for each £100 per annum of premium a 30-year old man would have cover of £3,375 up to the age of 75. On reaching the age of 75, that would increase to £8,175.

With the addition of bonuses (assuming the current bonus rate is maintained), the actual claim value of the policy at that stage could be £44,750, and 10 years later it could have increased to £65,380.

As most of us probably think we shall live to see 75, the policy may sell well. The real point is that it complements the cover which ceases at the age of 75 and, unlike that type of policy, it can be written on a trust basis for the benefit of children (or grandchildren), so that the policy proceeds should be free from capital transfer tax.

John Drummond

## Unit trust performance

Medium and Income funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unitholder Index 1,962.1; rise from January 1, 1977: +23.3%. Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: 15.2%; over three years: 74.3%.

MEDIUM	B	Hill Samuel Security	20.3	122.3
Anderson Unit Trust	60.3	Hambros	20.9	92.9
Franklin Templeton	54.5	S & P UK Equity	20.0	98.9
Piccadilly Technology	45.5	Lloyds Bank Four	19.9	97.0
Rowan Securities	45.3	Wellmoor	19.8	97.0
Norwich Union	40.6	Ariel	19.3	81.0
Discretionary F	42.1	Hill Samuel Capital	18.3	122.6
MLA Unit Trust	34.5	Arbuthnot Giants	18.7	102.0
M & C Midland	34.5	Colony	18.0	74.2
Friars House M	34.3	Glen Fund	18.7	45.3
Friends Provident	33.9	Legal & General	18.6	75.3
Henderson Inv Assets	33.4	British Life	18.2	93.8
Quadrant	32.8	M & C Midland	18.1	131.8
Lloyds Life Accum	30.8	Minster	17.5	48.8
Pelican	30.5	Hill Samuel British	17.1	119.1
Mercury General	30.2	Archway Fund M	16.8	90.8
Crown Shippers	30.1	S & P General	16.5	75.3
Rowan Securities	28.8	TBS Securities	16.5	75.3
Barclays Invest	29.4	Bishopshead Prog F	16.0	71.3
M & G Trustee	29.1	Ulster Bank Growth	15.6	82.9
Alben Trust	28.2	Cabot	15.2	77.9
Jacobsen Sec Leads	28.1	Colony	15.2	77.9
Prudential	28.0	Target Equity	14.7	52.5
Garmore British	27.9	Worldwide	14.5	—
London Wall Cap Gth	27.9	Carlisle F	14.3	60.5
Piccadilly Inc.Grow	27.7	Trident	13.8	72.9
Tyndall Cuyne	26.9	Trades Union	12.6	83.4
Barrington	26.6	Target	12.4	88.9
Allied Elect & Ind	26.4	Target Thrift	12.1	87.1
British Life Bal	26.4	Rowan Growth	11.9	81.7
TSB General	25.4	London Growth F	11.7	49.0
Unit Trust	25.3	Unicorn C-Pol	11.1	89.6
Britannia Domestic	24.9	Lloyds Bank Second	11.0	81.1
Tyndall Capital	24.7	Royal Trust Income	9.9	69.9
Abbey General	24.7	Mutual Elite Clmp	9.7	76.



EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

estors' week

## Stock market nudges 500 but unchanged MLR disappoints

est on the London stock exchange this week centred on the FT index nudging 500 but unchanged MLR disappointed.

A strong, if sporadic, demand for shares was seen on a couple of occasions in the end of the week, but the FT index was unchanged at 497.7, the index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

However, prices reached best levels for 11 years since the last time the FT index was at 497.7, the index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

The institutions were looking for a rise in the FT index, but the index was unchanged at 497.7, the index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

The drop in prices at the end of last week, demand was confined to the FT index, the index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

But the market to life on Tuesday when the FT index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

Another cut in interest rates was expected, but the FT index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

The market's reaction to the news was mixed, but the FT index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

MLR cut had been expected, but the FT index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

talk had been an important factor in a strong rally, but the FT index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

to hold on to gains better than expected, but the FT index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

es had, at best, ranged from a signal of caution, but the FT index was up 1.5 points from the previous day.

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## MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Movement	Comment
325p	114p	Asda	21p to 325p	Dividend potential and signs seen
588p	271p	Beecham	70p to 588p	Big dividend rise
244p	104p	Gostan	12p to 238p	Building industry revival hopes
518p	340p	City Hotels	15p to 98p	Speculative interest
		Unilever	30p to 518p	Quarterly figures

## FALLS

Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Movement	Comment
131p	60p	Albright & Wilson	5p to 114p	Gloomy forecast
107p	20p	Pye	7p to 57p	Profits below
220p	99p	Redfern	6p to 200p	Opposition to Rthom terms
247p	146p	M/C Ship	8p to 212p	Dredging cost worries
179p	102p	Ocean Trans	8p to 151p	Lack of interest

Dealers commented, though, that there was a lively two-way trade on most days. The event of the week was the announcement of Treasury permission to increase its dividend threefold. The announcement was preceded by a two-hour suspension and the shares jumped 42p in a single day. Over the week the shares added 70p to 588p.

Another "blue chip" to make news was Unilever which rose 30p to 518p after quarterly figures well above market expectations. But Tube Investments fell heavily immediately after a widely expected rights issue because the accompanying dividend forecast did not live up to some expectations. The shares were just 2p off at 410p over the week.

Later in the week Woolworth proved disappointing even against the market's fairly modest estimates and the shares traded at a subdued 54p. Shell was another major company with figures at the lower end of the range of estimates, but over the week the shares gained 24p to 588p.

Figures from troubled hire-purchase group UDT indicated that the worst of its problems might now be over, but a bigger loss from Town & City sent a shudder through the property

David Mott

Stock markets  
Late rally recoups early losses

The Bank of England's directive on interest rates coupled with end-of-account influences brought light, but widespread profit taking.

But with prices being marked up late in the day ahead of the new account the market was a much healthier look by the close when the FT index, 6.8 lower at 2 pm, stood at 487.7, a net rise on the day of just 0.1.

Over what has been an eventful week with the index threatening to breach 500 the gain was 15.2 over the fortnight account the advance was 17.5.

In the gilt-edged market early losses of up to five-eighths were reduced to one-eighth, or so, as investors took a second look at the interest rate position and in spite of news of an increased United States prime rate.

Late in the day £1,400m worth of "tap" stocks were announced but they made little impact on sentiment.

Among the industrial leaders' dissatisfaction with the riots forms had Tube Investments at a low of 400p but they rallied to end at an unchanged 410p.

Another to rally strongly was ICI which dipped to 404p then came back to end at 410p, a gain of just a penny. After the surge of the previous day Beecham rose 2p to 590p and Glaxo, another hoping for dividend benefits, ended at an unchanged 503p.

Profits about £1.5m below analysts' expectations hit Pye Holdings to the tune of 12p to 57p while elsewhere in the electrical sector BICC dipped 4p to 126p against a background of Scottish factory closures. But Thorn "A" was a good stop closing with a rise of 6p to 364p.

News of possible talks next week to resolve the "Financial Times" dispute had S. Pearson off the bottom but still 2p lower at 170p. Elsewhere in the sector there were subdued performances from Dowlat at 195p and Reed 195p.

In the light of its annual report, Distillers shed 1p to 174p while the best of the shipping sector was British & Commonwealth which ended at 40.2p. A group of active stocks yesterday were ICI, Shell, Pye, BAT, Dita, Ultramar, Thorn "A", GKN, Distillers, Thorn "A", Unilever, Glaxo, Burmah, Bowater, Imperial Group, Marks & Spencer, Redfern Glass and Crellon.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Paid	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	peace	date	total
Anglo-Int Inv (I)	(I)	0.16(0.15)	—(—)	1.01(0.1)	7.10	(2.5)
F. Astuta (I) (F)	8,617(7.7)	0.53(0.51)	—(—)	0.39(0.35)	—	0.54(0.49)
Cap & Count (F)	(F)	4.2(3.08)	0.5(0.5)*	1.0(1.1)	1/10	0.1(0.1)
Catalin (I)	3,602(2.63)	0.1(0.07)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—
Dufay Bita (I)	4,895(5.04)	0.3(0.27)	1.59(2.37)	0.7(0.7)	14/10	(1.5)
Dufay T. (I)	3,194(2.47)	0.2(0.13)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—
Florcoat (F)	(F)	0.09(0.07)	1.65(1.42)	0.65(0.63)	13/9	1.55(1.53)
Fraser Ans (F)	(F)	1.32(0.4)*	2.79(1.28)*	—(—)	—	—
Use of (F)	305.50(176.58)	0.27(0.24)	1.45(1.31)	1.45(1.31)	—	(2.6)
Light Mills (F)	6,342(2.47)	0.28(0.04)	3.13(0.51)	1.15(0.10)	1/11	1.15(0.10)
Inv Co (F)	(F)	0.33(0.27)	2.63(2.33)	0.95(0.85)	23/9	1.41(1.31)
Pye Hides (I)	90(77)	7.45(3.42)	—(—)	1.22(—)	8/10	(2.9)
N. Peablies (I)	26.26(25.95)	1.43(1.18)	8.7(12.7)	—(—)	—	—
W. Peablies (I)	26.26(25.95)	1.43(1.18)	4.28(3.68)	4.55(3.3)*	17/10	(2.6)*
Wm Nash (I)	5.55(4.14)	0.02(0.01)*	—(—)	5.00(—)	—	—
Reunion Prop (I)	(I)	0.70(0.29)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—
Wallis Fashion (F)	11.36(8.88)	0.73(0.4)	8.46(7.1)	1.5(1.5)	18/11	2.5(2.5)
Union Steel (I)	(I)	0.66(5.2)	1.13(10.4)	—(—)	—	(5.5)
Betram Co. Bk (F)	(F)	—(—)	—(—)	3.5(1.76)	30/9	3.6(1.76)
Uthale (F)	(F)	—(—)	—(—)	106(5.1)	15/9	20(13)



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## No signs of upturn as BASF slips in first leg

Operations of leading West German chemical group BASF AG in the first half of 1977 showed a decline. And July and August produced no sign of an improvement. World-wide group profit before tax and minority interests, writes Peter Norman, declined 6.4 per cent to DM664m. Pre-tax profit of the parent company fell more sharply by 17 per cent to DM332m. Turnover rose only 3.9 per cent in the case of the group to DM10,741m. Earlier this year BASF forecast a 10 per cent sales gain in 1977.

The blame is placed chiefly on domestic operations. The position of the parent company weakened in the second quarter because of increased pressure from imports.

**Tartan McCaul**  
Corinthian Holdings is making a 14p per share cash bid for the near 30 per cent of knitwear distributor Tartan McCaul it does not already own.

The offer, which values the smaller company at £1.6m, will cost Corinthian £482,000 and is being made through wholly-owned subsidiary Corinthian Securities.

**Tagis acquires control of Amal Industrials**  
The whole of the former interest of Mr. A. T. Smith, through A. T. Smith Organisation, comprising 11.76 million

ordinary shares (80.7 per cent) of Amalgamated Industrials and all the 2.1 million "B" ordinary shares, has been beneficially acquired by Tagis Investments.

Tagis is a Jersey-registered company controlled by the trustees of P. C. Heggard family settlement. Mr. Heggard is chairman of Amalgamated.

**Relyon springs ahead**  
Fulfilling optimistic forecasts, Relyon PBVS, the mattress and divan manufacturer, lifted pre-tax profits by about 16 per cent to £386,000 in the first six months of this year.

Turnover rose to £4.5m while earnings per share climbed 0.67 to 4.28p.

Mr. H. Brocklebank, chairman, described the results as "encouraging in view of the present state of the economy and the low level of consumer spending."

**Afrikaner Lease to make decision on mine**  
A decision on the establishment of a uranium mine at Afrikaner, a leaseholder of the state-owned subsidiary Corinthus Securities.

However, the directors tell shareholders in the annual report that the decision will only be taken after the results of the pilot plant test work are known.

Briefly  
Tough times hit Capel-Cure Myers

The second annual accounts from stockbroker Capel-Cure Myers are not as good as the first. In the year to April 30 revenue nearly halved to £3.6m, but pre-tax profits fell from £39,000 to £35,000 after a distribution of £15,000 against £10,000 of 1976.

The modestly unchanged 7 per cent M.L.R. decision followed the signal from the authorities on Thursday made little if any impact on the market, although the 2 per cent rise in the prime rate to 7 per cent did bolster the dollar which was under renewed pressure at dinner.

Gold closed at \$144.725 an ounce, unchanged at \$144.725 an ounce.

## Foreign Exchange

The pound maintained a firm position throughout the session yesterday holding on to an eight point gain at \$1,740 compared with \$1,736 overnight. The effective exchange index was unchanged at 62.1.

Deciders rejected initial overseas buying of pounds with the Bank of England holding the rate down, although not at any time intervening to any great extent.

With weekend influences restricting business turnover was only moderate.

## Discount market

Although conditions were very thin and patchy, day-to-day credit proved to be in ample supply on Lombard Street yesterday. In fact, it was likely the banks would be left with a small surplus to carry over the weekend.

Some of the clearer were quite heavy callers, but the Bank of England was not required to assist the market and rates came down to about 6 per cent for first billetes. Earlier in the day houses had been paying 6 1/2 per cent for fresh funds.

Market men considered that the comfortable state of immediate money was mainly due to Wednesday's operations by the Bank to keep the discount rate steady. In addition, a favourable identified factor was a slight excess of government disbursements over revenue transfers to the Exchequer. Against the market, balances were slightly run-down overnight, there was a fairly large bill take-up to finance.

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Official Rate 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Maximum Rate 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Discount Rate 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Bills 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Notes 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Bonds 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Certificates 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Deposits 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Loans 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Advances 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Grants 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Contributions 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Subsidies 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Expenditure 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Receipts 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Balance 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Surplus 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Deficit 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Total 10 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Treasury Bills 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Notes 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Bonds 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Certificates 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Deposits 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Loans 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Advances 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Grants 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Contributions 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Subsidies 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Expenditure 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Receipts 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Balance 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Surplus 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Deficit 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Total 10 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Treasury Bills 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Notes 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Bonds 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Certificates 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Deposits 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Loans 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Advances 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Grants 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Contributions 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Subsidies 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Expenditure 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Receipts 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Balance 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Surplus 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Deficit 10 1/2 per cent  
Bank of England Treasury Total 10 1/2 per cent

## Wall Street

New York, Aug. 19.—The New York Stock Exchange closed mostly lower with rising interest rates overcoming favourable news on inflation.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 0.78 points at 2,348.48. Declining issues broadly outnumbered gainers by about 760 to about 330.

Volume totalled 20,800,000 shares compared with 21,840,000 shares yesterday.

## Coffee gains 4.15c

New York, Aug. 19.—Coffee futures prices rose 4.15c to 11.15c a pound. The market was moderately higher in early trading on news that the consumer price index in July gained at an 0.4 per cent rate, 0.6% from 0.6 per cent in the previous month. Brokers said the smaller gain indicated that the rate of inflation was letting up.

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## Commodities

COPPER was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for copper was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for copper was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

LEAD was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for lead was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for lead was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

ZINC was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for zinc was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for zinc was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

NICKEL was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for nickel was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for nickel was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

COBALT was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for cobalt was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for cobalt was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

PLATINUM was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for platinum was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for platinum was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

PALLADIUM was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for palladium was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for palladium was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

RUBBER was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for rubber was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for rubber was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

WHEAT was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for wheat was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for wheat was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

BARLEY was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for barley was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for barley was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

RYE was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for rye was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for rye was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

MAIZE was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for maize was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for maize was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

SUGAR was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for sugar was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for sugar was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

COFFEE was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for coffee was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for coffee was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

TEA was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for tea was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for tea was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

CLOTH was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for cloth was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for cloth was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

TEXTILE was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for textile was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for textile was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

LEATHER was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for leather was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for leather was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

Wool was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for wool was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for wool was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

SPINNING was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for spinning was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for spinning was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

WEAVING was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for weaving was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for weaving was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

FINISHING was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for finishing was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for finishing was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

PACKAGING was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for packaging was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for packaging was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

STORAGE was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for storage was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for storage was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

TRANSPORT was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for transport was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for transport was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

SALES was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for sales was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for sales was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

MARKETING was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for marketing was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for marketing was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

DISTRIBUTION was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for distribution was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for distribution was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

WHOLESALE was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for wholesale was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for wholesale was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

RETAIL was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for retail was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for retail was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

EXPORT was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for export was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for export was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

IMPORT was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for import was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for import was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

STOCKS was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for stocks was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for stocks was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

BONDS was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for bonds was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for bonds was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

CURRENCY was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for currency was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for currency was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

COMMODITIES was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for commodities was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for commodities was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

ENERGY was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for energy was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for energy was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

ENVIRONMENT was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for environment was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for environment was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

TECHNOLOGY was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for technology was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for technology was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

ARTS AND CRAFTS was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for arts and crafts was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for arts and crafts was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

SPORTS was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for sports was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for sports was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

ENTERTAINMENT was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for entertainment was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for entertainment was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

RECREATION was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for recreation was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for recreation was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

TRAVEL was firm with cash and near-term futures prices steady. The London market for travel was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound. The New York market for travel was steady at 110.00/110.25 pence a pound.

## Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Italy 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ STRAIGHTS  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Italy 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ CONVERTIBLES  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Italy 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ FLOATING RATE NOTES  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Italy 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ RECENT ISSUES  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Italy 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ RIGHTS ISSUES  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
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Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ LATEST ISSUES  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Italy 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ LATEST ISSUES  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Italy 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ LATEST ISSUES  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Germany 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Italy 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Japan 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Netherlands 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Portugal 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Spain 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Sweden 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Switzerland 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
UK 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
USA 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25

US \$ LATEST ISSUES  
Australia 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Belgium 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
Canada 6 1/2 1983 100.00/100.25  
France 6 1/2 1983 100.00/10



## Stock Exchange Prices

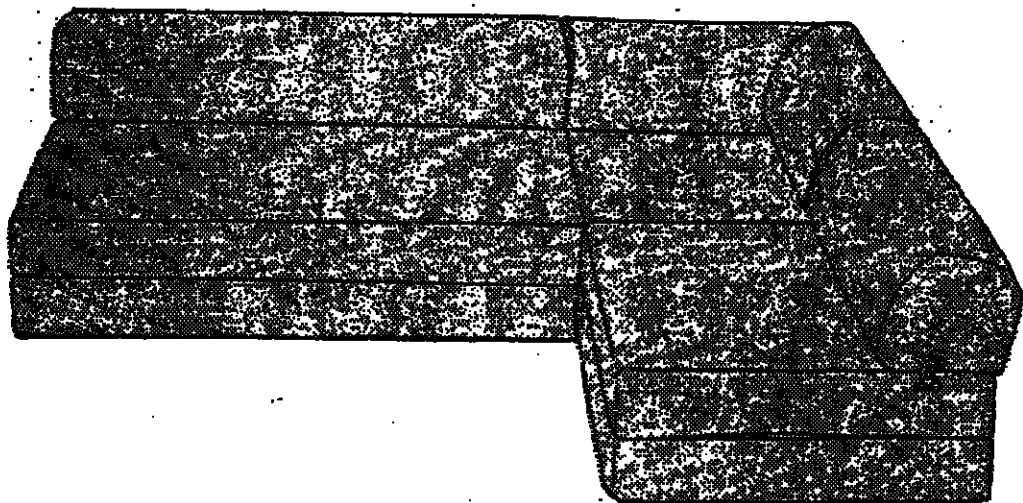
## Quiet end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Sept. 2. 5 Contango Day, Sept. 5. Settlement Day, Sept. 13.  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]



## Sitting comfortably in the work house



**■ Let me ask you a riddle. How do you furnish a house in which spare rooms double as working offices complete with desk, typewriter and comfortable seating for the work that has to be done in conference between two or more people, and still have the rooms pleasant to look at as well as comfortable for both working and sleeping?**

My own answer is a Habitat desk and shelf units with Adeptus chairs or settees. Each working room, of which one is often used by an elderly visitor, has an Adeptus settee made of two armchairs. The chairs open up to make nice, thick foam beds. You can buy them without arms (quicker for conversion to sleeping), with just a

back (also quick to convert) or with two arms (slower to convert, but only marginally although you need more space to fit the unfolded arm somewhere). Our drawing shows two single beds, one with a back and the other with two arms, teamed with a double bed to make a large corner seating unit or to open up to sleep four in comfort. They are of really firm foam with softer foam in the back or arm which becomes a headrest for head or pillow. A range of covers is good. I have blue denim, dark blue, the darker blue side for the room used by visiting grandsons or elderly relatives and bright green corduroy in the office. I quite a number of people, including a tall grand-daughter sleep.

The single chair with back is £22.60 in kit form if you make your own covers, £34.20 already covered or £38.90 when covered in your own material, which you can buy and have delivered direct to the Adeptus workrooms.

Then there is a slightly larger chair-bed range—although the smaller is fine, especially for temporary visitors. In fact, the smaller chairs are better. The double unit, with back only, is £42.60, £59.90 or £68.25 for kit covered

and your own covers. The service of fitting your own covers is especially useful and they have an arrangement with the John Lewis group that yardage is delivered directly to them, but I am sure most places would do the same.

Besides the sleep/sit range, there are many upholstered chairs and settees at Adeptus. Zoe is a very classical two-seater sofa in brown denim at £47.50 about which you can hardly complain. The foam is so firm that all Adeptus units keep their shape really well, and the tight covers resist creasing. There are deep, wide club armchairs, very modern but with traditional looks, plush and the old solid look. In the S range you can build up your furniture by joining a lot of narrow upholstered pieces, from narrow chair to wide settee.

place of a wigwag, rather like a piece of jigsaw with a straight back and curving seat, is strangely comfortable and there is a less exaggerated version called the "Nostalgia" which is fully as good. The "Nostalgia" folds and is extremely easy to strip and recover after washing. Nosta, a comfortable easy chair, is the devil to strip and recover but does look nice. The "Nostalgia" does not look just as good with a dainty or traditional Liberty print or with modern denims and corduroys. There are showrooms and shops in Northern Ireland and in several British cities at Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, Oxford, Aberdeen, Lincoln and three in London at Islington, Primrose Hill, or Sicilian Avenue off Southampton Row. The "Nostalgia" is available near a large underground car park in Bloomsbury Square.

I like love seats, I like sort of back-to-back seats and I like their very prompt service—when they say three weeks they mean three weeks: I like the fact that all covers are removable and zip on again. And I like the fact that they do efficient mail order sales for those who cannot get to one of their shops—many of which are too new to have reached telephone directories so ask for the name of your local from Adeptus at 192 Balis Pond Road, Islington, London N1 (01-339 6791).

I used a Sitikit for months in my car and perhaps that was too long because I found myself thinking that it really made no difference to my comfort, even on the longest journeys. Then I lent it to a passenger on a longish drive and he was delighted with it while I—who had become so used to it—realized that I did not like being without it. So it was a good idea after all.

being without it. So it was a good idea after all. Sitkirk is a rectangular "cushion", with 18 inches long by 10 inches wide. It is foam-soft on one side and a hard board on the other, and this cushion is zipped into a vinyl "envelope". You use it as a back cushion—use it that way with the hard side against my back but many prefer the softness—or as a seat, especially on soft upholstery, or even in bed, where I have not tried it. I find it a great boon when typing and have even given up my old typing chair because, with a gap low in the back, it did not allow my Sitkirk to stay put. The curves into which your spine goes when you have no correct posture back or back make your backache—after a day's typing I feel as if I had been hauling weights or bending all day and Sitkirk does a great deal to prevent that particular kind of exhaustion. I found that it took rather a lot of wearing use to—particularly when used as a seat base. But it is worth it for car or office or for anyone with back trouble. It is not cheap at £9.80 but it is well conceived for it looks just like a document case which carried about with you and makes a lot of difference to Wimbledon or cricket matches—and what a great week this has been for British cricket. It weighs 26 ounces, does give your spine a fair chance (and where would we be without good spines?) and it is sold directly by mail from E. Lucy Hulbert, designer and maker, Wake's, Wake's, Itchenor, Chichester, Sussex PO20 7AN. Choose from tan, beige or black and sponge it clean if it ever gets dirty which mine perhaps because it is black, never seems to do.

■ Malcolm and Joy Wilcox started designing PVC aprons more than ten years ago, specializing in the old-fashioned advertisements or merchandise labels. They literally ran the kitchen for their own kitchens and could hardly keep pace with demand, so progress has been faster than they had dared hope. Despite having become a mother, Joy has not been liberated the kitchen for cooking, this enterprising pair still run a business on cottage industry lines. They employ women to make the aprons for their own homes and who make the aprons to a high standard. All kinds of accessories, like tea towels, tote bags, and oven mitts are made to the same size and PVC is now only a part of their busy lives.

Here we show one of a couple of ankle-length hostess aprons, for which I admit so strong a liking that four or five hang on the back of my kitchen chair. They are made of long dresses, skirts or trousers than short ones. I have practical hostess aprons as well as pretty ones. My slender daughter and grand-daughter wear prettier designs over plain, long-sleeved dresses. They are charming, they look at parties or discos or whatever the occasion is—those Laura Ashley models that have a skirt wrapping all the way round the back can even be worn with blouses only and straight black dresses look enchanting with the panel, darts and pleats. It is a pity that patterns it is so hard to make a change from the eternal jeans or denim skirts and waistcoats, that current uniform of the young and free who seem to me to adhere to more rigid fashion conventions than I did.

We photographed the pink Mrs. Astor apron from the Wilcocks' spread for the first time in detail. On a white background is a busy pattern in pink and ochre. It goes on over the shoulders rather than over the head so that you do not need to untidy your hair getting it on. There is another, often sold in the same shops, in black and white, with a Marshall's Icing Sugar, with a chocolate icing giving an abstract impression of cakes and a wedding cake topped by what looks more like the FA Cup than a Joving cup, which I assume it is meant to be. It is fetching over black or white too. In fact, hostess aprons are not pure compromises for long. They are attractive additions at any time so be ready to have two per

session, pretty and practical but do not get too tempted by full-size over-variety which is cracklingly uncomfortable and really not even practical. I think hardly any are being made now. They make good Christmas presents and might even encourage recipients to help with the washing up, provided the household has not given itself that most useful of all appliances, a dishwasher, which seem to be getting more expensive by the week. However, as I have been saying, I am a miser, and I never want to live without one when you've owned one for a time and I have since they were in two figures, which means that my machine has so far cost

me peanuts annually, saved me hot water, given me clean, drier, tidier chickens, and more time for work or my guests. But that is off the track. Aprons like Mrs Beeton and her icing sugar companion are widely stocked at most of the leading stores and especially at younger stores like Peter Robinson's Top Shop and at Fenwick's—there was a good display at Fenwick's in the Brent Cross shopping centre recently at £4.75 each and you will find many a speciality when shop lists have been made. For lovely aprons write to Sari Fabrics, Berrington Road, Sydenham Farm Industrial Estate, Leamington Spa, Warwick (0926-33811).

■ Give Chessmen to the men

in your life, a new range of men's fragrances from Mary Chess, naturally. The scent is fresh, though spicy, and technical minds might like me to repeat here the brief given by Bob Paterson, Mary Chess's chairman, to a master perfumer of Grasse. "Give me," he said, "a refreshing and stimulating fragrance based on woody components such as vetiver bourbon (that's woody?), sandalwood, fir and balsam needles combined with amber, musk, the scent of the rose, jasmine, verbena and lavender with the pepsiderines notes of bergamot, lime and petitgrain."

To which I can add nothing but plain facts; such as prices. After Shave is £4.25 (for 109cc), Eau de Toilette is £3.40 or £5.90 for 52 and 109cc sizes but there is a refillable spray model in the larger size for £6.50. The Body Shampoo is luxurious but take some time to practise using it before you begin to enjoy it. My own favourite is the Bath Mitt, a rough towelling mitt filled with fragrant, powdered soap and all in brown, cream and beige packs. One complaint about the Bath Mitt—since it is too small for my hand I think it might be for many a man's hand but I do accept that bigger sizes mean higher prices so would compromise at £2.25 which is good value. At Harrods, Selfridges, Harvey Nichols (Knightsbridge), Jenners of Edinburgh, Rackhams of Birmingham, Jessops of Nottingham and many other leading stores and top chemists all over Britain. You can also buy, personally—or by mail, at Mary Chess, 7 Shepherd Market, London W1X 7HR (01-629 5152).

# SHOP AROUND

Exotic lanterns for outdoor barbecues look wonderful and would look just as good indoors provided the ceiling is high enough to give them dangling space without coming into contact with everyone's hairdo. These lanterns are in the Elit Lighting range and make good office or shop decoration too. If buying for your home, do check the ceiling heights.

Hand-made in wool and cotton yarns, these little "beads" of twigs and natural fur stones, they are in a fair range of colours although I like the natural cotton or white best myself. They are flame resistant. They start at £30 each for smaller models and are all much the same shape, being variations on the long keep-net that fishermen use or on pagoda shapes. The cheapest has two bigger stabilisers at £5.20 and at £7, then the prices move up faster. You can be really dramatic with a seven-foot long model to make a pillar of light and excitement in a large room, running almost from ceiling to floor and looking very roomy. The four-foot size is as white, but that will cost £45. A four-foot keep net is £20 and there are square and pagoda designs at about £15.

to rings photograph shows the shortest and the tallest. They have no loops for normal firing so that they must be hung by their loops from a brass hook or short chain which adds size or ten to the length of the firing itself. But they are rare features in any decoration scheme, admired by all, and are extremely rare in the houses which have been visited. The houses with the light fittings because the bulb is hidden by the length but the light is not dimmed. Stockists include most larger Woolworth branches, Debenhams, John Lewis, United Drapery Stores and a lot of independent lighting or office stores around the city. The best is at Burston House, Burston Road, London.

W15 6AR (01-788 9313).

Burston Trevor Sturt

**Photograph Trevor Sutton**

Kitchen Devils are more than 10 years old but it was roughly 10 years ago that I first came across these useful lads. I remember seeing them in some dimly lit and then being unable to write about them until my fingers had healed because I had not allowed for their extreme sharpness. Harold Bearston, who had found no sharp knives in Britain then, had originally imported some from Germany and then set about looking for the best sharp-knife maker in Britain, finally ending up with a contract with Taylors' Eye. Witness makers, whose lamb's foot knives and surgical steel had already become famous.

The alliance has continued because Bearston's designs improve and simplify while Taylors hold the standards. Many months ago, I complained to Harold Bearston that there were too few sharp knives with really short blades—we all seemed to peel or pare with only a short length of the blade which means wasting half the blade or holding the knife uncomfortably half-way down the blade. As though telepathy had been at work, he had on his desk a trial design, a short-bladed paring knife and he sent it along

for me to try. I loved it, used it more often than most other kitchen knives and longed for it to come into production. Three weeks ago, it was put on sale at a launch to the trade and more than 75,000 knives sold almost immediately. Price 69p including VAT... At Sel-

fridges, all branches of L  
over the country  
John Lewis, but Lewis's),  
of Fraser stores (not Har  
Bentalls, Fortnum and  
and leading hardware  
Kitchen Devils is at 68 Tur  
Green Terrace, London W  
for those in difficulty.



I came back from holiday to find a lot of letters about insects and those electric-shock killers—this past two weeks ago. Many interesting points were raised. I shall do some research and come back to the subject on Saturday, September 3. Meanwhile I should welcome experts' information, but I do mean experts. How, for example, does one avoid killing useful insects while murdering the nuisances and pests? True, he cannot get through the mesh but what about small filers? Eastmead Electronics, one of the British makers to which I referred, tells me that considerable expertise is necessary to advise on the correct light or for specific sites so I shall be asking them questions. Anything that avoids spraying our breathing air with too many chemicals must be welcome so please let me know more about these shockers. Meanwhile I should pass on the methods of one reader who uses her friend's copy of *The Times* for killing bluebottles.



■ An exhibition of domestic pottery at the Crafts Committee London centre, 12 Waterloo Place, London SW1 is a pleasure, not just a reconnaissance sortie for those who like to buy any pottery. If you come away with nothing but a catalogue, which gives a brief, biographical note about the potter, you will still have enjoyed the visit as long as you have seen the pottery. A wall chart of original recipes to be cooked in is to be published very shortly at 40p, containing a wealth of information on pottery. Should you want to follow the pottery interest locally, they have addresses of potters' workshops all over the country and they can also lead you to full or part-time pottery courses in case you would rather try throwing your own pottery. Prices are average for mugs and casseroles etc.

The London exhibition will be on until October 22 after it goes on tour around Britain. A letter to the CAC will give the date of your local show, as soon as it is scheduled. We will mail you the catalogue or the recipe poster if you want for postage. The telephone number is 01-839 1917.

Kitchens are on show at the Building Centre, combining free kitchen planning service. See fittings and accessories as well as appliances at a permanent exhibition and get advice and service within your budget—that is a lovely bit but so little is really "within our budget" these days is struck with buying first and affording it afterwards. Jackson, a former interior designer and marketing man, a kitchen manufacturer, is often there to give personal advice on planning, construction and colours but, should he be absent, there is always somebody at Centreplanners, in the kitchen of course. The Building Centre is at 26 Store Street, WC1E 7BT, very near Goudge Street tube station and that 20 up Tottenham Court Road.

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6ft was £199.50 now only £179.50



**HOUSE OF  
PLANT OF THE**  
22nd Ave. N.  
1980



The photograph shows a document with a handwritten note and a stamp. The note, written on a piece of paper with a decorative border, reads "Jail, no 10". The stamp, partially visible on the right, includes the word "PLANT" and some other text that is mostly obscured.







